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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

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Vol. II No. 13 | Royal Oak, Michigan | October 19, 1936

Lemke's Cabinet To Be All-American

(Story on Page 5)

Picture by Ewing Galloway, New York.

"I see the politicians are routing the candidates' special trains out here to tell the voters what the politicians intend to do about the farm problem. The Republicans had it for 12 years; the Democrats have had it for four; now, 'Bill' Lemke says . . ."

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Father Coughlin's Radio Broadcast:

"Reply to a Right Reverend Monsignor"

Saturday October 10, 1936

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: This broadcast originates from Baltimore at which city I shall address an audience immediately following this presentation. On Monday of next week it will be my pleasure to address an audience in the city of Boston at Braves' Field. On Saturday of next week I shall address an audience in Detroit, Michigan, at the State Fair Grounds.

The title of tonight's address is "A Reply to a Right Reverend Monsignor, Spokesman for the Democratic Political Party."

Having been nationally criticized by an eminent clergyman of my own faith, it is my right, first, to reassert several moral and economic principles which I have promulgated; second, to defend them and thereby, pacify the minds of millions of Catholics, Protestants and Jews because of the perturbation which has resulted from this unfortunate incident.

May I point out that the Right Reverend Clergyman did not see fit to attack even one of the principles advocated by the National Union. May I regretfully draw to your attention that he compromised himself by speaking under the auspices of the Democratic National Committee, which paid for the costly time employed in castigating me. This has so colored his utterances as to render their validity questionable even at the outset.

I

Inferentially I was classified by this Right Reverend Gentleman as one who either cried "communist" at Mr. Roosevelt or as one who accused him of leaning towards communism. To my knowledge no reputable person in public life has yet classified Mr. Roosevelt as a communist . Thus, when the ecclesiastical spokesman for the Democratic National Committee raises this point, he is merely building up a straw man to be blown down by the blast of a radio utterance.

However, I do belong to that group of persons intemperately characterized as "cowards" by this Right Reverend Democrat, who maintain that Mr. Roosevelt and his agents both possess communistic tendencies.

To clarify the attitude of the National Union, and of myself, towards the New Deal administration for the newcomers in this audience, I have supported all salutary reforms advocated by the New Deal administration. As an example, the National Union supported the passage of the Wheeler-Rayburn Bill which aimed at destroying illegal holding companies in the public utility field.

The support of our organization was extended to the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act which re-asserted the natural right of labor to organize and bargain collectively.

On another occasion the National Union supported the presidential message relative to social security as well as the public works program.

However, I am glad to state that I opposed Mr. Roosevelt's administration when it attempted to legislate a less than living wage for government laborers. I vehemently disagreed with Mr. Roosevelt's obstruction to the passage of the soldiers' bonus. On another occasion, when both this administration and this same Right Reverend Politician attempted to inveigle America into the League of Nations, the National Union held fast to the best traditions of our forefathers in order to keep America free from foreign entanglements dominated by international bankers. Again, I steadfastly took exception to the New Deal's attempts to impose sanctions upon Italy. Lastly and most importantly, **I have opposed, I do oppose and I will oppose Mr. Roosevelt's unsound monetary policies and his failure to drive the moneychangers from the temple.**

The National Union is proud of its record. It is a record that has been wedded to principles and not to men.

With this preliminary preface I now come to the question: "What proof can I offer that Mr. Roosevelt and his administration have manifested communistic tendencies—proof of which has either escaped the mind of this learned cleric or which he prefers to regard as a nebulous nothing?"

In answer to that question I do not wish to build up my case upon the fact that this New Deal administration has recognized the blood-stained hammer and sickle of Russia. I do not substantiate my charge merely upon the fact that Ambassador Josephus Daniels publicly congratulated the communists of Mexico who have desecrated not only the churches and convents but who are bent upon murdering the souls of little children. I do not come before the court of public opinion, to seek a favorable decision by requoting the David Dubinsky incident. Dubinsky, who for many years was a notorious socialist, collected $78,000 from the Garment Workers of America, not for hospitalization of the wounded, but as a contribution for defense of the communistic Spanish People's Front. He is the same David Dubinsky who, after having made this contribution, was appointed to be a presidential elector by the Democratic State Committee of New York.

These facts are of minor importance in this discussion. Of these things the American people themselves know how to judge, classifying them either as good Americanism or as tendencies towards communism which no unctuous words spoken by the lips of a praiseworthy priest can nullify.

However, I do present as a major argument, to prove incontestibly the communistic tendencies of Mr. Roosevelt and his administration, the startling fact which is associated with the existence of **six Delaware corporations established by the New Deal administration.**

To be specific, between the dates of October 4, 1933, and January 2, 1934, the New Deal administration, acting through the agency of Messrs. Henry Wallace, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Harold Ickes, Harry Hopkins, Robert Kohn, Oscar Johnson and Frances Perkins, all members either of Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet or of his executive departments, organized in the state of Delaware **"The Federal Surplus Relief Corporation," "The Commodity Credit Corporation," "The Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation," "The Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation," "The Electric Home and Farm Authority Corporation."**

From the charter of the sixth corporation known as **"The Public Works Emergency Leasing Corporation"** permit me to read for you excerpts.

Paragraph 5 of this charter reads as follows: This corporation has power over the **"maintenance and operations of edifices, structures and buildings of every kind, nature or description."** This power extends, therefore, to departmental stores, churches, schools, factories, dairies, buildings and businesses of every description.

Paragraph 11 of "The Public Works Emergency Leasing Corporation" endows it with the legal right **"to furnish, equip, operate, manage and maintain projects and structures of every kind, nature or description."**

Paragraphs 13 and 14 of this same charter give this corporation the right **"to acquire personal property of every kind, nature or description"** and **"in any manner to acquire, hold, use, or dispose of any franchises, licenses, grants, concessions, patents, trade marks, trade names, copyrights, or inventions granted by or existing under the laws of any government or subdivision thereof."**

I call your attention, ladies and gentlemen, to that most comprehensive phrase **"to acquire by any means whatsoever."** This includes both in legal English and in colloquial English the acquisition of private property by confiscation!

Paragraph 16 of this same corporation's charter astounds us with the information that Mr. Harold Ickes, acting for the government as the chief incorporator of "The Public Works Emergency Leasing Corporation," has power **"to acquire, by purchase, exchange or otherwise, all or any part of or any interest in the properties, assets, business, and good will of any one or more persons, firms, associations, or corporations engaged in any business for which a corporation may now or hereafter be organized under the laws of the State of Delaware."**

In having established this single corporation the New Deal administration displayed certain of its objectives and tendencies. I appreciate that this information is startling to the American public. The New Deal administration recognized it as so startling and radical that the charter for "The Public Works Emergency Leasing Corporation was carefully hidden in the files of the state capitol at Delaware. Shortly after March, 1934, investigators acting in behalf of the National Union brought to public light the existence of this communistic instrument of law. Photostatic copies of this corporation's charter were made, and from them I submitted these facts to the American public.

What, though the New Deal administration has withdrawn this hidden charter from the files of Delaware? The deed was done. Acquisition of private property by any means whatsoever was manifested as part of its program.

Read the history of the first or second or third international conventions of the communists. Scrutinize the economic laws or edicts which have emanated from Moscow since 1917, and I challenge you to discover a more comprehensive theoretic onslaught against private property than was expressed in these paragraphs which I have just read—paragraphs conceived in Washington and executed in Delaware; paragraphs which legalize the theoretic confiscation of any private property; paragraphs which prepare the way for the Commissars of Communism to **acquire in "any manner" any industry and trade name which exists in America!**

I ask you whether or not I have proven my point that Mr. Roosevelt and his associates in government have communistic tendencies?

Perhaps the Right Reverend New Dealer, who served as a duly appointed executive within the ranks of the New Deal—perhaps he failed to discover just how far this same New Deal intended going with its acquisition of private property in "any manner whatsoever"—the words of the charter of the corporation.

II

The Right Reverend Spokesman of the Democratic party made the gratuitous statement that my economic theories are 50 per cent wrong and my monetary theories are 90 per cent wrong. His assertion is worthy of no reply. Nevertheless, in a gentlemanly and Christian spirit, I ask him to set down in brief form his economic doctrines and his monetary policies. This I have already done in my book entitled **"Money—Questions and Answers."**

Let us submit both contributions to any fair tribunal which he will name—not I—to discover if, as he says, my monetary principles are 90 per cent wrong. I have no fear of the outcome.

The American people have grown weary of bombastic assertions which are not substantiated by facts, references and specifications.

Next, may I differ respectfully with the Right Reverend Spokesman of the New Deal relative to his public assertion concerning the Triple A,

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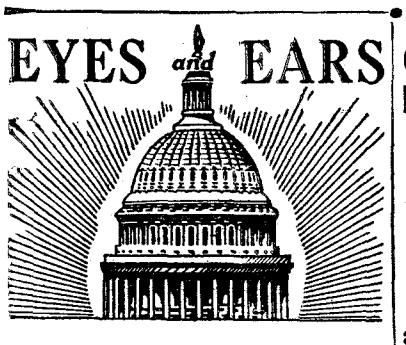
Deal Forces U. S. on Gold Standard

EYES and EARS



By Mark Meechan

THE American people are notoriously "fall guys" for salesmanship, so called.

They fall hardest for it when it comes in the guise of politics.

That is presumably because they don't register quickly to the fact that a political candidate is just another fellow trying to sell them something.

Most vulnerable are the American people to the smart salesmanship of the candidate who happens also to be president.

They will believe a statement much more readily when they see it in formal print than if they see it in handwriting, particularly bad handwriting.

By the same psychological twist, they swallow whole what the candidate who is the president may say; while they subject to close (not always intelligent) scrutiny what anybody else may happen to say on the same subject.

All of which, of course, provides a set-up for the office-holding candidate which gives him a grand opportunity to "get away with murder."

* * *

We all understand, when forced to the issue, that President Roosevelt is a candidate for office. For that reason we all admit to ourselves, when we consider the matter carefully, that he has a "bill of goods" to sell the American people.

We all admit his right of salesmanship thus far—and we have already agreed that he enjoys a great natural advantage over his rival salesmen by the privilege of his high office.

But right there his advantage ends and, whether you have thought of this before or not, his greater responsibility to the people begins.

As the occupant of the highest office at the gift of the American people, he is no longer merely a candidate—he is a servant-in-trust who owes a complete and unequivocal account to his stewardship.

To him are forbidden those devices which salesman-ridden America condones in almost every other type of salesman, even the political salesman. We mean evasion, understatement, and half truth.

When we think it over from that point of view, we find it impossible to overlook the deceptive statements Candidate

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Sell Out to World Bankers In Defiance of Public Will

In what history will probably record as the boldest piece of political effrontery ever perpetrated at the expense of the American people, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau has announced a three-power deal with Great Britain and France, wherein the United States is put back on the infamous gold standard.

The deal—an open sellout to the international bankers—was euphemistically described in the Secretary's announcements as **effecting a "new kind of gold standard."**

People's Will Defied

The peoples of France, of England or of America have been in no way responsible for the unsound policy. It is the creation of the Bank of France, the Bank of England, and the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States, in the persons of Leon Blum, Montagu Norman and Henry Morgenthau—like Three Fates of modern finance.

The boldness with which the deal was consumated, in defiant disregard of their respective peoples, means that **the international bankers are again in the saddle riding the Red Horse of Communism to destruction.** It means that the privately owned central banks of France, Great Britain and the United States can create paper out of nothing and trade it for good gold.

Mr. Morgenthau stressed the "advantages" of the agreement with England and France, which he said was designed "to curb currency speculation, put a check on exchange fluctuations, and establish a free movement of gold" among the three nations.

Can Set Price of Gold

Observers see the New Deal's decision to throw open the doors to international money speculators on the eve of the election as a high handed assumption that the re-election of President Roosevelt is "in the bag," and that **the administration can now go to any excesses without fear of reprisal from the bemused voting public.**

Under terms of the new pact the Federal Reserve System alone will have the right to sell gold in foreign exchange.

The present price of gold—$35 an ounce — may be changed, Mr. Morgenthau said to protect the "internal value" of the dollar. Such changes, he added, might be made by any of the three nations on "24 hours notice!"

When international bankers are able to establish the price of an ounce of gold—as they will now be able to do—and also determine what gold shall come into or go out of the United States, **they are setting the price at which we will have to sell our raw materials in foreign markets and at home.**

Social Justice Presents

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Michigan State Rally Ends Strenuous Tour

Concluding his strenuous pre-election tour of the east and middle west, Father Coughlin is addressing the Michigan state rally at the fair grounds in Detroit, on Saturday, October 17.

His final message to the National Union before the election will be broadcast on Monday night, November 2, from 9:30 to 10 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company.

Father Coughlin swung into the final stages of the campaign with talks in Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Boston. Cheered by thousands of followers and friends of the National Union, he pounded home the same fiery challenge of social justice familiar to his radio audiences.

Reiterates Red Charge

Speaking in Baltimore, Father Coughlin again charged that the New Deal administration is saturated with Communistic tendencies and urged his listeners to reject Candidate Roosevelt at the polls.

As an added attraction for the Baltimore audience, gathered in the spacious Fifth Regiment Armory, Father Coughlin answered impromptu questions which he had requested newspaper men to send up to him on the rostrum.

The armory resounded with vociferous cheering as Father Coughlin strode to the front of the speaking platform shortly after being introduced by H. Ralph Burton.

Replying to a charge of his enemies that he is anti-Semitic, Father Coughlin asserted that anti-Semitism is against the principles of social justice.

Not Anti-Semitic

"Observe my clerical collar," he told his listeners. "It signifies the fact that I believe in Jesus Christ, and my business in life is to propagate that doctrine among other things. What is the greatest commandment? 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God and thy neighbor as thyself.'

"I am no more anti-Semitic for having castigated Baruch and Morgenthau than I am anti-Catholic for attacking a reverend monsignor."

Father Coughlin concluded with an assertion that Communism is "a real danger facing America today."

Describing the National Union as "God's party and the people's party," he said:

> "We have the task of saving America from Communism, but we're not going to get rid of communists by using the thin sword of rhetoric on them. We've got to remove the cause that creates communism—the ulcers from the body of capitalism."

NOTICE!

Watch this page next week for big list of contest prizes to be obtained for circulating SOCIAL JUSTICE.

In communities where it is not possible for a single worker to qualify for the 500 goal set in the Bicycle Contest, promotion of sales routes will be amply rewarded by other attractive prizes.

Nor is the circulation of SOCIAL JUSTICE wholly a kiddies' contest. Men and women, too, will be attracted by the SOCIAL JUSTICE circulation awards as well as liberal earnings while working toward a circulation goal.

Bank Profits Take Income; Labor Is Cut

By the Labor Editor

When Candidate Roosevelt on October 1st, spoke so glowingly of national income he told the people in no uncertain terms to recall two figures—the $38-billion of national income in 1933 and the $60-billion of 1936. He also referred to the $81-billion of 1929, the boom year of our prosperity.

Now let us see how national income is reflected in labor's wage. Labor received in 1929, in the boom year of our prosperity, $51,088,000,000. There were 48 millions gainfully employed. That meant that labor received $1,064, including the entire income for every salaried man and every wage earner in America! In that boom year the wage earners, paid by the hour or by piece work or by the week or the month—as distinguished by those on an annual salary basis—received a little over three times as much as those on a straight salary. In other words, the annual wage paid in the form of salaries approximated 25 per cent of the total payroll which labor received.

Workers Paid $606

In the depth of the depression when paid out income, according to R. B. Nathan, of the Division of Economic Research of the Department of Commerce, amounted to $44-billion (and not $38-billion as quoted by Candidate Roosevelt, who used another source of figures) the labor income amounted to $29,121,000,000. Assuming the same 43 millions were gainfully employed, labor received 65 per cent of the national paid out income—or **$606 per worker!**

Placed upon a fairer basis, let us look at the problem this way. The labor income of the boom year, wages and salaries included, we repeat, was $51,088,000,000, which is $1,703 annual income for the laborer's family in the boom year of 1929. In the depth of the depression the family of the worker received $970, irrespective of how many were working.

Assuming the candidate's figure is absolutely correct, assuming that the national income this year will be $60-billion, labor will receive in salaries and wages 65 per cent of that national income, or $39-billion. This is $1,300 as the family income for 30 million families, embracing the 50 million now gainfully employed in the nation.

Interest Profit Mounts

There are other things to consider. In 1929 the interest bill was $5,104,000,000 out of $78-billion income. As we went into the depression 1930 saw the national income cut to $72,900,000,000, and the interest bill rose to $5,300,000,000. In 1931, with the national income again reduced to $61-billion, the interest bill was $5,220,000,000. In 1932, when national income paid out dropped to $47,900,000,000, the interest bill amounted to $5,048,000,000.

The income of labor was reduced well over 40 per cent while the collectors of usuary lost practically nothing on their invested capital. The slight decrease in other income is largely accounted for by confiscation of the property itself.

Now let us take a final look at the national income in the boom year of 1929. While labor was receiving $51-billion, $12,400,000,000 was taken out in money profit. The little group who had concentrated the wealth of the nation in their hands received practically 25 per

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

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PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking system and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

Mr. Harold Ickes Shouts "Boo"

NEWS services in the confidence of Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator and Secretary of Interior in the Roosevelt cabinet, gave wide publicity to an announcement that in a radio talk on Friday, October 9, Mr. Ickes intended to **"disclose documentary evidence showing a definite tie-up between Father Coughlin and the Republican high command."**

Approached by newspapers for a statement, Father Coughlin said in effect: "Sure, the National Union has endorsed some Republicans. It also has given endorsation to some Democrats and to candidates on the Union Party ticket. But the National Union **has not endorsed a single communist, nor accepted their support!"**

Came the night of October 9th and Mr. Ickes kept his promise to make a speech. He had a curious and attentive audience. Few talks of the campaign have been so well press-agented. As it turned out the **promotion** was hotter than the **performance.** What do you think he had to reveal? Perhaps you heard it.

It seems that last winter, when Father Coughlin was contemplating the establishment of a newspaper, one Washington newspaper correspondent wrote to another to the effect that he understood that Father Coughlin was looking for experienced newspapermen to work on a newspaper he intended to found. The first writer gave it as his opinion that the proposed paper would **have considerable effect in the 1936 campaign.** The man addressed replied that he feared it might be "a fascist set-up."

There's your expose. That's it. Oh yes, the tie-up was Mr. Ickes' own gratuitous suspicion that the first writer was, in some manner, speaking officially for Father Coughlin and the Republican Party! It does so happen that the writer was one of the few Washington correspondents whom Charlie Michaelson was not able **to buy up for the Democrats.** To a New Deal mind there can be no such thing as a "free journalist"; somebody must own him, so since this Washington correspondent had dealt more fairly with Father Coughlin than most writers, he must be owned by Father Coughlin! Both the build-up and the Ickes speech were an insult to the intelligence of the American radio audience.

The Chicagoan, Mr. Ickes—who has not always been so ardent a Democratic campaigner — is no "dumb bunny," to use the parlance of the day. When he **knows his subject and believes what he is saying,** he can make a pretty good speech. His stuttering uncertainties were eloquent, not only of his unfamiliarity with the speech some New Dealer had prepared for him, but his tone implied his own distate for the whole matter. Mr. Ickes all but confessed it at one point in his talk.

Be that as it may, the "bombshell" which the Public Works Administrator promised to hurl into this campaign does not quite qualify as a fourth rate "dud."

Critics of Father Coughlin

IT MUST soon be borne in upon the nation's public opinion—as it has long been apparent to SOCIAL JUSTICE—that the quality of criticism directed against Father Coughln is of a manifestly inferor grade than formerly, whereas the emminence and respectability of his defenders continues to mount.

On the press review page of today's issue for example, the Rev. Dr. Edward Lodge Curran, president of the International Catholic Truth Society is quoted, adsressing the Catholic Lawyers Guild of the Diocese of Brooklyn, in the presence of Bishop Thomas E. Molloy. Dr. Curran calls Father Coughlin "a great priest, a great patriot **who has not been afraid to issue the greatest call to social Catholic action that the world has ever heard of."**

While in New York, Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen, of the Catholic University in Washington, addressing a dinner of high church dignitaries, includng an apostolic delegate and an American cardinal, said:

> **"We must go down to the poor and the unemployed and build up as strong a Christian proletariat as they would a Communist proletariat."**

A task, by the way, at which Father Coughlin and his Bishop, the Most Rev. Michael J. Gallagher, have been working almost alone.

Meanwhile in St. Louis, Mo., a Dr. R. Emmet Kane asserted in a radio address that he is "compelled by necessity" to take to the radio to save his fellow Catholics from the menace of Father Coughlin.

Another member of the faculty of the Catholic University, Msgr. John A. Ryan, in a radio broadcast **under the auspices of the Democratic National Committee,** defends Candidate Roosevelt, Sidney Hillman and David Dubinsky from what he calls "ugly, cowardly and flagrant calumnies" of Father Coughlin. A photostatic copy of a Dubinsky check to the Spanish communists, widely publicized in the press, and Father Coughlin's rado talk on Saturday night, are adequate answers to Msgr. Ryan.

Minor figures—aspiring both to oratory and expression in newsprint—have joined in echoing the reiterated charges against a priest in politics, but somehow the impression is left with the most casual reader that all of these things have been said so much more ably before. As we've said, the quality of criticism would seem to be running low, whereas the cohesion and support of a program of Christian social justice in America becomes more and more sharply defined.

Quibbling is out of date. The issue is squarely here. It is Christianity or chaos; Christ or communism; politics or social justice. Father Coughlin, to quote the same Msgr. Ryan on a former occasion, is "on the side of the angels."

Catholic Press on Fr. Coughlin

From Light, Official Magazine of the International Catholic Truth Society:

Principles are powerless to convert the world unless they be reduced to a program. Programs are similarly powerless to achieve success unless personalities who believe in such principles, and who accept such programs, are placed in power. The Declaration of Independence became vital when its principles were incorporated in the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution of the United States operates through the personalities of the president, the two houses of Congress, and the United States Supreme Court.

How, then, in view of these elementary facts and truths, are the principles of social justice incorporated in the Labor Encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII and Pope Pius XI to be put into operation? Preaching the principles will undoubtedly result in isolated conversions. Unfortunately, those who listen to the preaching are very often not those who need it most. The churches are mostly filled with good people. The bad people mostly stay away. If, of course, every individual who reads the encyclicals and understands them were to put the principles into practice, there would be little need of concrete programs and enforcing personalities.

The principles of social justice, incorporated in the two papal encyclicals, must also be formulated into a program and enforced by courageous leadership throughout the world. In formulating these principles into a brief but clear and comprehensive program — the 16 points of the National Union for Social Justice—Father Coughlin has performed a task that entitles him to the gratitude of humanity. He has blazed the way. Sometimes, unfortunately, he has come into his own and his own have received him not. He has always remained the priest. At Royal Oak he has always grown more spiritually tender over the little wooden church than over the magnificent shrine in stone ascending by its side. In the heat of oratory he may have given vent to flaming statements. For these he has apologized.

He need not apologize, however, for the magnificent work which he has done for the cause of social justice in America. He has pointed out most of the sore spots. He has diagnosed the disease. He has prescribed the remedies. He has called upon race and energy, upon the supernatural and the natural, in his efforts to establish justice and thus to defeat the common enemy of mankind — Communism — upon its own battlefield.

Communists fear Father Coughlin perhaps more than any other leader in America. He has, as they know, a Christian program of Social Justice which will rob them of their base of supplies. They preach a doctrine of hate. He preaches a doctrine of love. In a special way we who are his own should stand by him. He stands as one of the greatest crusaders against Communism—in America today.

> **Future generations, more numerous than the millions who know him and love him now, will enshrine him among the great.**

We who believe as he believes, we who practice the Faith which he practices, we who yearn for social justice as he yearns, should proudly and courageously and unreservedly say: "God bless him."

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"When I Am President"

By Hon. William Lemke

WHEN I become President my first act will be to choose an able and competent cabinet. I shall select this cabinet regardless of sex, race, nationality, religion, or partisanship. I shall organize it from the men and women who know real America, and who believe in the principles of the Union Party as set forth in our platform. I shall appoint them because of their experience, their ability, and their knowledge. I shall appoint them to advise and assist me and not to be mere "yes" automatons.

As Secretary of Agriculture I shall appoint someone who believes in conservation and production of agricultural wealth—not a vandal. One who has sufficient intelligence to know that the farmer cannot produce and feed the nation at a loss, and, therefore, believes in cost of production plus a reasonable profit for agriculture. Someone who will not attempt to "service foreign debts" by trading away our agricultural markets to foreign nations. One who is a real American, a farmer with large business experience **who knows the farming business, not a newspaper man.**

Union Workingman In Labor Office

For Secretary of Labor I shall appoint someone who knows the trials and tribulations of labor from actual experience, who has come up through the ranks of labor. I shall not appoint a careerist. I shall select someone who believes in a living wage, in an American standard of living; not in mere existence and in subsistence homesteads. This person must believe in collective bargaining and in Labor Unions, and not in governmental regimentation and Company Unions. He must be a true representative of labor.

For Secretary of State I will appoint someone with international experience and knowledge; who believes that **America shall be self contained and self sustained, with no foreign entanglements,** be they political, economic, financial or military. One who will not tangle us up with the World Court or the League of Nations. This person must be opposed to selling the American farmer and the American laborer in foreign market places. He must not chase the will-o'-the-wisp of international trade, a trade that, because of chemical discoveries, mechanical inventions and developments, is gone forever, never to return—dead and buried.

America First As State Policy

For this position I will appoint one who knows that we can and must abolish poverty, not by mingling it with the poverty of other nations, but by an ever increasing and higher standard of living, not for the few, but for the many. One who knows that we will trade with our friends, for friendship's sake, as far as essential and necessary for our mutual well being, but that we will not drive bargains, nor sell part of our people in foreign market-places in exchange for trade concessions for our International Bankers.

He must believe in America for Americans—in eat, drink, wear and buy American. I shall keep in mind the example and advice of George Washington, who wore homespun on his inaugural, and warned us in his farewell address to stay clear of foreign entanglements.

As Secretary of Commerce I shall select someone with wide commercial experience. One who knows that our domestic trade is of far greater value than our foreign trade. One who has sufficient intelligence to know that our farmer and our laborer cannot compete with cheap European and Oriental labor without lowering our standard of living. One who will devote his time in building up American trade.

"Bill" Lemke Says--

Production at a profit for agriculture is the first point from which the Lemke administration will launch its many-sided attack upon the depression. The start was already made in the Frazier-Lemke farm refinancing bill, strangled in Congress at the demand of the New Deal administration. "Liberty" Bill Lemke's policy of picking his cabinet on an all-American basis is outlined in the accompanying article, reproduced with permission from "Current America."

Conservation Vital National Safety

As Secretary of Interior I will appoint someone who believes in the conservation of our national resources, including the most valuable of our possessions—water. The great American desert is on its way. Prompt action is necessary. Water conservation must be developed on a national scale. We must put in 250,000 lakes, reservoirs and water basins between the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River. Otherwise there will be a national catastrophe.

For Secretary of War and Secretary of Navy I will appoint persons who know the requirements for our national defense. **They must be more interested in building and maintaining that defense than in establishing and building a military aristocracy.**

For Postmaster General I will select someone from the Postal Service. Not a promoter of prize fights, not a Tammany politician, or any other kind of a politician. Someone who knows the postoffice business, and who is interested in the postal service and the postal clerks.

Working Program For the Congress

After the cabinet is completed I will suggest to Congress that they again assume their proper role as lawmakers, and again write the nation's laws. I will inform them that the Brain Trusters have all left Washington upon my invitation. I will suggest to them that in the election the people approved of the planks set forth in the Union Party platform, and that, therefore, they are expected to enact that platform into law. I will suggest that they make our whole system of government once more responsive to the will of the people.

I will co-operate with them as president of all the people, and not of a party or a faction. I will suggest to them that after the election they, too, are no longer Republicans, Democrats, Unionists, Progressives, Farmer Laborites or other partisans, but representatives of all the men, women and children of the nation. I will inform them that the Union Party platform, having been endorsed in the election, is the mandate of the people, and therefore must be enacted into law during my term as president. **I will insist upon this even if I have to keep Congress in session continuously for four years.** Of course, I will suggest to them that they occasionally go home and get acquainted with their constituents. I will advise that they take their time and write real (and not Alice in Wonderland) legislation.

At the end of four years, when the principles of the Union Party platform shall have been enacted into law, I shall not be a candidate for re-election. I intend to do my job so well that when I get through even Landon or Roosevelt can follow me and get along fairly well. Because the work will then, for some time to come, be merely routine and administrative.

The money changers will have been driven out of the temple forever, and anyone with ordinary ability will then be able to make a good president.

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Youth Is Trained for Business Life

A method for carrying out the 15th plank of the Union party platform is suggested by an article in the Review of Reviews, describing a number of corporations that are run by boys and girls of teen age. Horace A. Moses, head of the Strathmore Paper Company, is credited with the idea of providing a means whereby youth could acquire actual business experience, executive as well as manual.

Beginning in 1919 with the organization known as the Junior Achievement Companies, 900 business concerns have come into being manned entirely by boys and girls between 16 and 21. Accepting full responsibility for paying rent, wages and even dividends, the youthful directors and their associates gain a well-rounded education in all phases of business effort.

Both Boys and Girls

Some of these companies are run entirely by boys and some are directed by and employ only girls. There are even instances where an all-boy company produces an unfinished product which is completed by an all-girl company, e.g., where a company of boys make chairs which are upholstered by a company of girls. Another group of girls, employed in a large insurance office, use their spare time to make scarf clasps of catalin a new plastic that comes in a wide range of colors.

To organize one of these companies, a bunch of youngsters—not more than 15 in a group—select three grown-ups for sponsors, a business man who will act as general adviser, a craftsman—often a manual training teacher — and a sales counsel. Officers are elected from the group of young people, a president, treasurer, production manager, sales manager, advertising man and a secretary.

Organize, Lease Site

When the product to be manufactured and sold has been decided upon and a name chosen for the company, a factory site is discussed. The amount of rent they can afford to pay the kind of tools and supplies needed and their probable cost, are figured out to ascertain how much capital will have to be raised. Then the treasurer distributes printed stock certificates which sell for 50 cents a share and the members of the corporation embark upon a stock sales campaign. No one person may purchase more than 10 shares, to avoid anyone owning a controlling interest. When the required amount of capital has been raised, a bank account is opened, a workshop is rented and business begins.

As a rule these embryonic concerns are composed of boys and girls who are still in school or otherwise occupied so that working hours are often in the evenings. When the demand for their products increases sufficiently, the shop is opened for day work.

Equipped for Career

The companies are each small enough to afford a diversified business training for each member and when a worker reaches his 21st birthday, at which point he is automatically expelled from the movement, he is equipped, practically as well as theoretically, to take his place in the business world.

Not only has this idea proved beneficial to the youth of the country but the adults who sponsor such enterprises gain a new lease on life and frequently show more enthusiasm for their protegees' business than for their own.

Newspapers As President Makers

The newspaper world has never before occupied the star position in a presidential campaign comparable to its present place in the limelight. The triumvirate consisting of Col. Knox's Chicago Daily News, William Allen White's Topeka Daily Capital and the self-styled "cradle of writers," the Kansas City Star, are actually the guiding hands for the Republican aspirant to the White House and his running mate.

According to the editors of **Today**, Landon's speeches are "ghosted" by such men as Charles Taft, Earl Taylor, Ralph Robey and Frederick Enfield. Then they are turned over to Landon's "newspaper cabinet," mostly editors of the Kansas City Star, who make sure that good headline material is included in each one, after which Landon himself is given an opportunity to check them over and blue-pencil anything to which he may have an objection.

Priest and Layman Discuss Fr. Coughlin

Pastor-Lawyer Praises Leadership

From the New York Times:

A united front of Roman Catholics in America against Communism and in support of Father Coughlin and his National Union for Social Justice was urged in a sermon on October 4, to members of the Catholic Lawyers Guild of the Diocese of Brooklyn.

The preacher was the Rev. Dr. Edward Lodge Curran, president of the International Catholic Truth Society, who is a lawyer. He spoke at the annual red mass of the guild, so designated because of the vestments worn at the altar.

Bishop Thomas E. Molloy, who celebrated the mass, spoke briefly after the sermon, expressing his "prayerful hope" that "you will realize your opportunities as followers of Christ and, associated with the divine power of God Himself, and as you fulfill your daily duties, be mindful of the thought of a supreme opportunity to bring to a world which so sadly needs it God's peace, charity and justice."

More than 300 lawyers and judges attended the mass in St. Charles Borromeo church.

Dr. Curran praised Father Coughlin as "a great priest, a great patriot and a great man who has not been afraid to issue the greatest call to social Catholic action that the world has ever heard of."

"Programs are anemic until some great personality arises to translate such programs into action," he said. "Here is a priest, here is a Catholic, appealing for our support. **Let it no longer be said that he came unto his own and his own received him not.**"

More Catholic Than His Church

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Dr. R. Emmet Kane, one of the leading Catholic laymen of St. Louis in a radio address (on September 27) criticised Rev. Father Coughlin, Detroit radio priest and head of the National Union for Social Justice.

"I am making this broadcast today because I am convinced my duty to my church and to my country demands it," Dr. Kane declared.

"The undignified, uncharitable and unpriestlike utterances of Father Coughlin do an injustice to me and to every other American Catholic who disagrees with him. I feel that Father Coughlin is furnishing the material for the next wave of anti-Catholic bigotry which will sweep the country. I am unwilling to remain silent any longer and by that silence give support to the wide-spread belief that Father Coughlin speaks with authority for his coreligionists when he takes the stump as a party politician.

"I do not think any layman should publicly voice his disagreement with the conduct of any clergyman unless grave necessity demands it. . . .

"I have no right to criticise Father Coughlin in his conduct as a priest; that is the duty of his ecclesiastical superiors. I have both the right and the duty to take issue with him when as a citizen **he steps out of his sacred calling** and makes himself the mouthpiece of a particular political group which seeks to control a national election. . . .

"Nowhere in them (the papal encyclicals) will you find an unkind or an uncharitable word. **Nowhere will you find encouragement for the belief that a priest can accomplish more lasting good through the machinery of party politics than he can with the weapons of charity,** humility and that kindliness which caused Jesus Christ dying on Calvary to say of those in greatest error, even those who hurt Him unto death, 'Forgive them, Father, for they know not what they do.'"

Msgr. Sheen for Program of Action

Arthur Brisbane in Syndicated Column, "Today"

"Msgr. Fulton J. Sheen of the Catholic University, Washington, made an important statement at a dinner attended by high church dignitaries, including the Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic delegate to the United States, and Cardinal Hayes.

"Monsignor Sheen told the assembled dignitaries:

"'We must go down to the poor and the unemployed and build up as strong a Christian proletariat as they would a Communist proletariat.'

"Too many of the deeply religious forget that in these days the poor demand more than good advice, rebuke for their sins, or praise of 'resignation to poverty.'"

Encyclical Condemns Absence of Action

Editor's Note: Dr. Kane is answered in the very encyclical which his radio address cites. It ought to be obvious that laymen or clergy, however zealous, are taking on considerable when they attempt to teach Father Coughlin what's in the papal letters. The encyclical of Pope Pius XI on "Reconstructing the Social Order," says:

"But we cannot contemplate without sorrow the heedlessness of those who seem to make light of these imminent dangers and with stolid indifference allow the propagation far and wide of those doctrines which seek by violence and bloodshed the destruction of all society. Even more severely **must be condemned the foolishness of those who neglect to remove or modify such conditions as exasperate the minds of the people, and so prepare the way for the overthrow and ruin of the social order.**"

With all due respect to Dr. Kane's emminence as a Catholic layman, the head of his church does not seem to rest content **to pray communism out of existence.** In a democracy the people have a chance to **"remove or modify such conditions as exasperate the minds of the people"** by political action. And that Dr. Kane, is exactly the program of the pope, of the Catholic church, of Father Coughlin and the National Union for Social Justice, and everyone else who would save America from the crisis already here.

Communism is not a hypothesis, nor an academic theory—it is a present fact and challenge.

Anti-Semitism Baseless Charge

From Light, Official Magazine of the International Catholic Truth Society:

No more insidious propaganda has ever appeared than that recently used by certain groups in this country, who unable to discredit Father Coughlin in any other way, fastened upon the idea of calling him anti-Semitic. Father Coughlin needs no defense on that score from our pen or any other pen.

Never once has he manifested the slightest suspicion of anti-semitism. He has denounced Jewish bankers for their banking monopoly and not for their Semitic inheritance. He has also denounced bankers who professed Christianity. In one of the recent issues of Social Justice the names of Morgan, Rockefeller and Davis were singled out for publicity. Not one of these is even the 33rd degree cousin of a Jew.

Father Coughlin belongs to a race that has always lived in peace and amity with the Jewish race. Father Coughlin belongs to a church that has protected the Jews, many times, from the threatened and actual tyranny of Christian rulers who sinned against their Christianity by waging persecution. **Father Coughlin has founded an organization which seeks social justice for a united nation.** He does not split the nation into racial fragments any more than he refrains from attack because of the particular race of those who have violated the principles of social justice.

Father Coughlin would be the last to deny any man's right to differ with him. The right to differ is not, however, the right to set up a smoke screen of anti-Semitism in order to becloud the issues. If the Jewish international bankers wish to end Father Coughlin's attacks they are asked to reform their banking theories, and not to change their race. To speak of the founder and leader of the National Union for Social Justice as an anti-Semitic is to utter a contradication in terms.

Labor Highlights

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Strike of 235 seamen which caused delay in sailing of United States liner President Roosevelt spreads to three other ships ready for foreign waters. Strike is outgrowth of efforts of two union factions to gain control of seamen.

READING, Pa.—At least 30 persons are injured in two outbreaks at Berkshire Knitting mills. Several hundred union hosiery workers are on strike demanding higher wages, better work conditions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — Coast shipping is still in turmoil. Maritime Commission, appointed by the president after seamen's strike problem was virtually out of hand, works feverishly with ship operators and union leaders to avert tie-up.

MARSEILLES, Ill. — Almost complete industrial paralysis settles over city as employes tighten strike grip on plants of the National Biscuit Company and the Certain-Reed Roofing Products Company.

Bank Profits Take Income; Labor is Cut

(Continued from Page 3)

cent of what the 48 million wage earners received in that boom year.

In 1930, when over $4-billion was cut off from the income of labor, the owners of business received $11,600,000,000.

In 1931, when the 48 millions gainfully employed received but $39-billion, the little group of owners took out $10-billion in profits.

In 1932 this same little group took out practically $8-billion, while all labor received was $30-billion.

Salaries Up; Wages Fall

These are facts that should be borne in mind by those who have flung before their faces national income statistics without such breakdown of those statistics as will show what labor received and what capital received in profits.

There is one further comment: Salaries were fairly well maintained throughout the depression; wages dropped frightfully. Government statistics on the wages in selected industries show that in these industries $17-billion was received in 1929 by labor; $14-billion in 1930; $10-billion in 1931; $7-billion in 1932. Here is a drop of nearly 60 per cent in the income of those who work by the hour or by the day, as contrasted to those on straight salaries.

In these same industries the salaried men received $5,600,000,000 in 1929; $5,500,000,000 in 1930; $4,600,000,000 in 1931; $3,300,000,000 in 1932. Salaries dropped 40 per cent while wages dropped 60 per cent.

For the 30 million families the minimum annual living wage of $1,800 would require $54-billion paid out to labor. In 1929 the labor income was $51-billion. The right distribution of national income in 1929 could have witnessed payment of the living annual wage with no rise in consumer prices, if that $12-billion of profit were to have been reduced only $3-billion!

These are all-inclusive figures for the efficient and the inefficient. It is obvious that not the figures of national income alone are necessary but the redistribution of that national income is extremely necessary for the economic salvation of America.

The question which Candidate Roosevelt has raised is extremely important but recovery is not to be expressed in terms of the raise in national income from $38-billion to $60-billion, but rather in the raise of labor's income, the family income, from $970 to $1,800 per year.

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"Money for Spain's Aid Should Go to Dubinsky"

Order to Red 'Comrades' Is Not in Doubt

Incontrovertible proof that Communists are supporting Franklin D. Roosevelt and Governor Herbert H. Lehman for re-election and that David Dubinsky, a Roosevelt presidential elector in New York, is helping to provide war funds for the Spanish Reds, is presented and published by the Furriers Joint Council of New York City.

"This despite any and all denials from President Roosevelt and David Dubinsky," says the Washington Herald.

"The joint council is a Communist-controlled union. Its manager is Ben Gold, a leader in the Communist Party of America and now the official Communist candidate for Assemblyman in the Seventh District of the Bronx.

"The 'Furriers' Bulletin' on September 1 printed the facsimile of a $5,000 voucher check, made payable to 'D. Dubinsky' and expressly contributed through Dubinsky 'for defense of the Spanish peoples front' and an article describing in detail the action of the Furriers' Joint Council in becoming an active part of the American Labor Party of New York.

American Labor Party Red Ruse

"The American Labor Party was organized under the auspices of John L. Lewis' Labor's Nonpartisan League to support President Roosevelt and Governor Lehman in 1936.

"Labor's Nonpartisan League and its American Labor Party in turn, have both been endorsed by the Communist party as part of its campaign to 'defeat Landon' in 1936 and to build a Farmer-Labor Party 'Peoples Front' in the United States in 1940.

"Roosevelt and Lehman were made the joint candidates of the Democratic party and of the American Labor party by a deal which provided both parties with the same set of presidential electors in New York—with David Dubinsky and Sidney Hillman as two of the American Labor party electors.

"Dubinsky, when he became a Democratic elector, was already heading the Communist-supported campaign to raise money in America for the Spanish 'Peoples Front' and, in fact, had started the compaign going by contributing $5,000 from the funds of his own labor organization, the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

"Since these facts were brought to light Dubinsky has asserted that the funds passing through his hands to Spain are donations to 'Labor's Red Cross' to buy medical supplies for the wounded, and not to provide war funds for the 'Red Front.'

"Beat Landon," Communist Cry

"At the same time, the Communists have asserted that they are not supporting Roosevelt — **although 'Landon must be defeated at all hazards.'**

"Simultaneously, New Dealers have been echoing that the Roosevelt administration and the Democratic party do not 'want or welcome' Communist support.

"Not only has Dubinsky been retained as a Democratic elector—but the record shows also that Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director of the New Deal's Labor Relations Board, an administration official, is acting as the American Labor party campaign manager, participating with Communists in the conferences and activities of the party.

"Furthermore, the action of the Joint Furriers' Council in voting to join the American Labor party and to support Roosevelt and Lehman **was taken at the same meetings at which the joint council** authorized its $5,000 contribution to the Spanish Reds which was forwarded through Dubinsky.

"For Defense of People's Front"

"The facsimile of the check payable to Dubinsky as a 'contribution for defense of Spanish Peoples Front' was accompanied in the 'Furriers' Bulletin' by an announcement headed 'Our Union Aids the Heroic Spanish Fighters,' and reading:

"'Upon decision of the meeting at Manhattan Opera House on August 6, our Union sent a check of $5,000 to aid the heroic Spanish fighters who are sacrificing their lives in the struggle against the Fascist murderers, who seek, with the aid of Hitler and Mussolini, to throttle the Spanish Republic and establish a Fascist regime.

"'No class-conscious worker can refuse to assist the heroic struggle which is being carried on by the Peoples Front in Spain against the Fascist terrorists, for Freedom and Democracy.'"

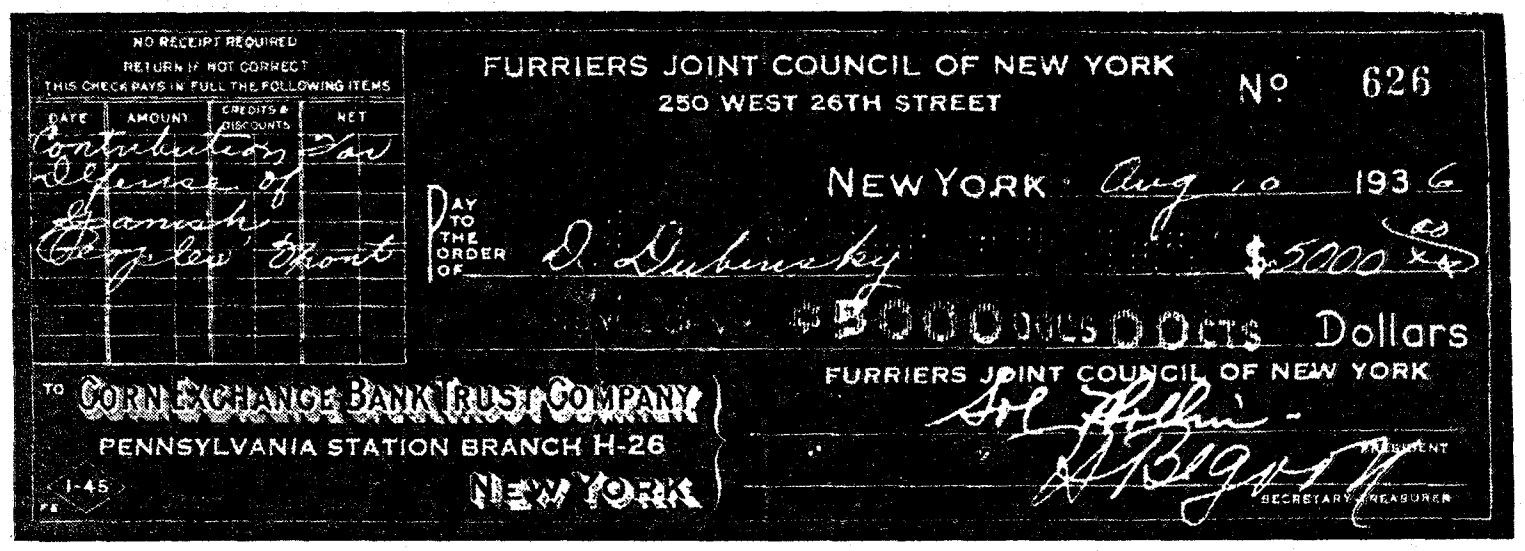
Notice: Send Money to Dubinsky

In its issue of September 29 the New Masses conveys this following information to the Comrades:

"J. B. McNamara, who has been in prison for 25 years charged with dynamiting the Los Angeles Times building, has asked the International Labor Defense to forward his prison comfort money for the next four months to the Defenders of the Democracy in Spain.

"Which reminds us that **all moneys for the aid of the Spanish government should now be sent direct to David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.**"

HERE IS THE DUBINSKY CHECK



Denials of New Deal Spokesmen notwithstanding, the Reds claim David Dubinsky for their own. Here is photostatic copy of check for aid to "red" Spain sent in his care. *—From "Furriers' Bulletin."*

Communism Cannot Be An 'Open Question' in U. S.

From the New York Sunday Enquirer:

There are many things in this world of ours which by their very nature and effect stand irrevocably condemned. Communism is one of these. Its advocacy is not open to discussion or debate, any more than the spreading of cholera or leprosy, or the promotion of murder and robbery, is open to discussion or debate.

It is impossible to understand the blindness of those misguided citizens who, in the name of American fair play, ask that communism be given a hearing.

They have ample evidence before their eyes that communism is nothing more nor less than an organized system of satanic savagery.

Look at Russia, look at Mexico, look at Spain, look at every land in which this shocking cultus has obtained a grip.

What American worthy of the name is desirous of seeing the Knights of the Hammer and Sickle enact within the republic such scenes of death and destruction, such outlawry of liberty and defamation of those things spiritual which civilized man holds most dear?

Of course we are told that the Red menace here in America is not nearly so great as "the Red baiters" have painted it.

We have no hesitation in stating that the danger, the imminent danger, which Communism holds for these United States cannot be exaggerated.

It has spread its cancerous tentacles into some of the most important phases of American life. Its doctrines are expounded and practiced in many of our educational institutions, from the highest to the lowest. Such inroads has the Bolshevist plague made in this Republic that even some influential men calling themselves ministers of religion, and some well-financed organizations calling themselves champions of the Christian faith, have allied themselves in a shameful and sinister manner with the Mob of the Clenched Fist.

The Bolshevist challenge to this Republic admits of no temporizing, no toleration, no compromise.

EYES and EARS

(Continued from page 3)

Roosevelt made at Pittsburgh regarding the fiscal and financial state of the government and its bearing on the future prosperity and happiness of our people.

That particular deception was factually exposed in the last issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE; there is no further need of discussing it here.

* * *

What should be discussed, however, and what every conscientious American voter should weigh gravely before he casts his ballot, is the continuing and obviously deliberate evasion and misstatement regarding his sacred stewardship by Candidate Roosevelt.

The latest example of it is contained in his most recent public address at St. Paul, Minnesota. Discussing the farm problem (yes, it is still a problem) Candidate Roosevelt made the following insincere, issue-dodging pronouncement:

> **"The triple A has worked directly with the co-operatives in their marketing agreement program. By loans to co-operatives we have helped to bring the comfort of electricity to many farms of the nation.**
>
> **"We did not stop at merely lending money. when farm prices were threatened the administration held them up by purchasing surplus products through farm co-operation for distribution to hundreds of thousands of families faced with hunger in our great cities."**

That, in the face of facts, is deliberate distortion of the fundamental economics of the New Deal.

Farm prices were raised by induced scarcity. That scarcity was brought about by the barbarous destruction of pigs, cotton, grain and other foodstuffs.

Destruction was the key to the New Deal approach to the farm problem—and we can leave it to the imagination of every American how many millions of hungry mouths went hungry for the want of the food that was destroyed.

And so it goes, the ever-recurring vicious cycle of the New Deal — borrowing ourselves into prosperity—driving out money changers by saving their necks and encircling them with more interest-bearing bonds than they ever dreamed of—destroying ourselves into plenty.

After all, it is squarely up to the voters of the nation. Mr. Roosevelt, after all, is only using the salesman's device of emphasizing only the virtues where they do exist—and fabricating them out of nothing, where they do not exist.

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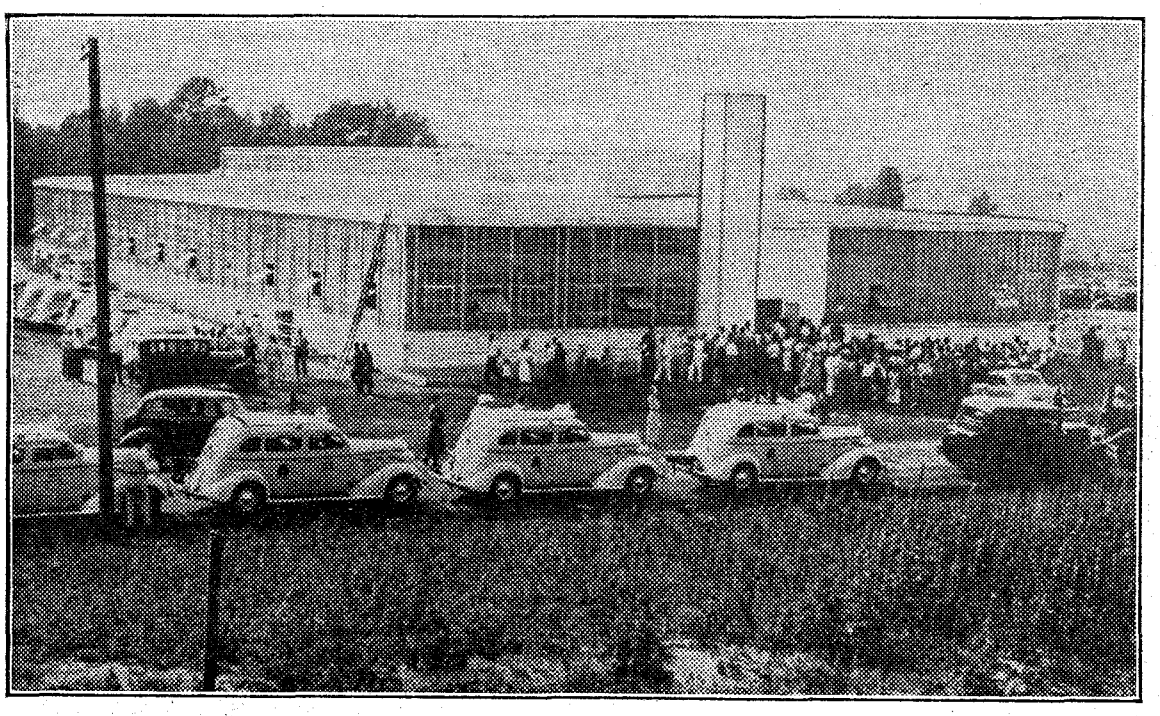
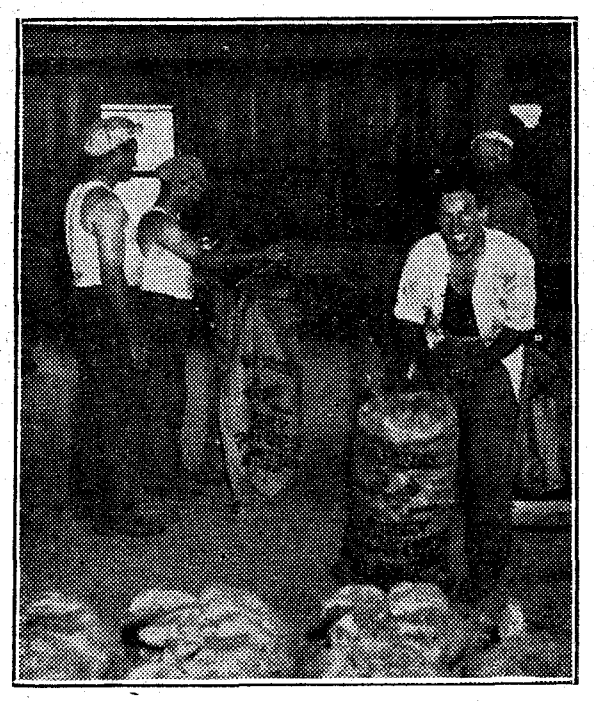
Tugwell Sets Up Communistic Settlement In New Jersey

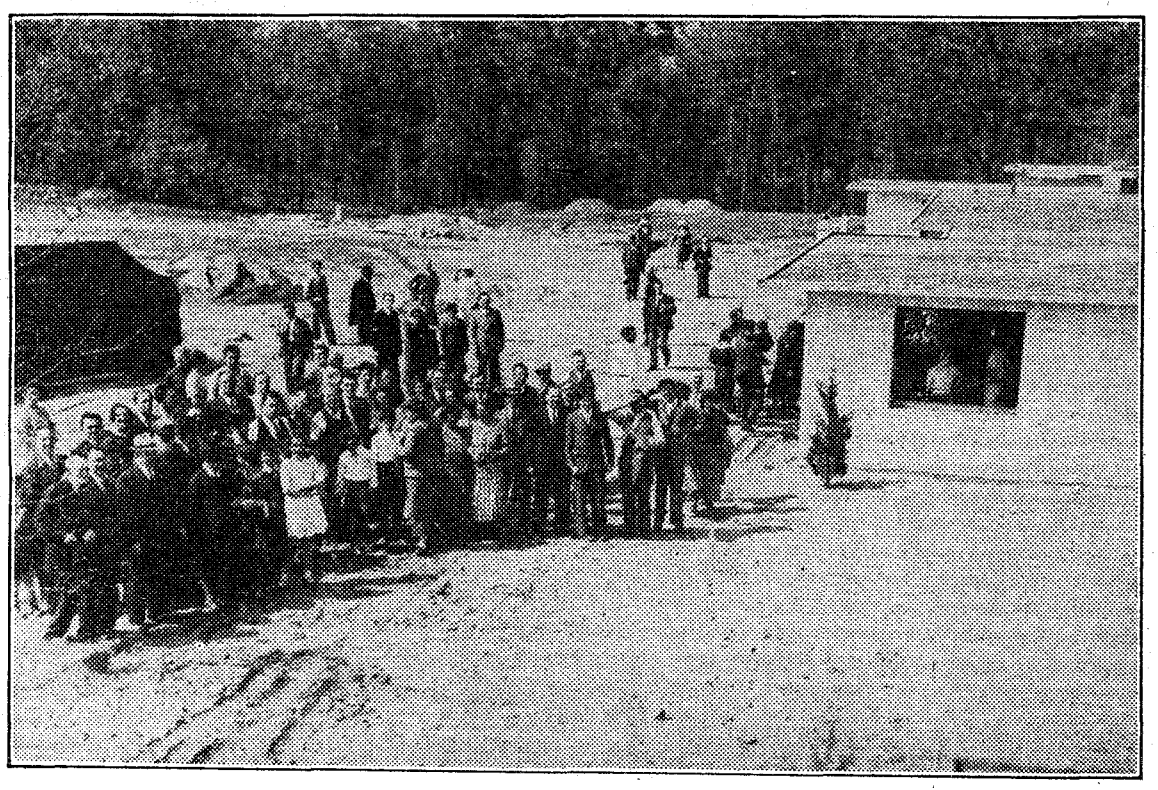


A general view of the co-operative garment factory in Hightsville, New Jersey, where Rexford Tugwell, Resettlement administrator for the New Deal, has established a community patterned in all respects after villages in Soviet Russia. *(Acme Picture)*

Maxwell Copelof, sponsor of Hightstown, shows RA officials Eugene Agger and Warren Venter around the plant. *(Acme Picture)*



Note "New Deal" label on these bags of potatoes being sowed by agricultural workers in Hightstown. *(Wide World Photo)*



Some members of the 200 families who will comprise the citizenship of the Communistic village which Rexford Tugwell has set up at the expense of the United States government and in defiance of democratic government. *(Wide World)*

So far as Rex Tugwell, wonder boy of the New Deal, is concerned, communism is already here.

Rexford is spending a cool $1,800,000 of the taxpayers' money to build himself a Muscovite village in Hightstown, New Jersey.

The village, a pet project of Tugwell and his Resettlement Administration, will house 200 Jewish families when completed.

The well known Brain Truster has gone all the way, according to reports, in making the village conform to the standards of soviet living. The only important difference is that the Hightstown workers are entering the commune voluntarily and may leave it voluntarily. Otherwise the communistic parallel is striking.

Farming and Industry

The community will be made up of two co-operatives; one industrial, the other agricultural.

For industrial workers there is a modern factory, already open, for the manufacture of coats, millinery and other wearing apparel. Workers will share in all profits that are not needed for the community treasury.

Resettlement Administrator officials say that the factory has already attracted so much attention that the output has been contracted for in advance by wholesalers. Union wages will be paid all workers.

Village Self-Sustained

The agricultural co-operative will revolve around a 1,200 acre farm. At the beginning, the village itself is expected to consume all the crops. Later on, should there be a surplus, it will be put on outside commercial markets. The farm will be financed like the factory, and profits will be whacked up among the plow-pushing comrades.

Prof. Albert Einstein and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, the latter of New York, are furnishing Tugwell with villagers from a list of 800 applicants. Hightstown will be settled mainly by the children of immigrants.

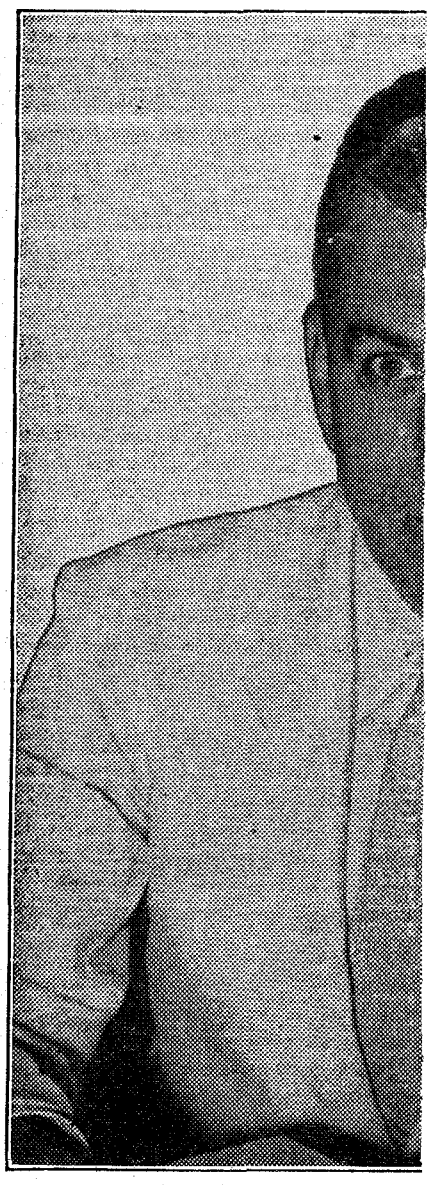
Settlers are required to pay $500 into the community fund as an original investment. They are charged a flat sum of $24 a month in addition for rent and utility facilities.

Soviet Government

So far 23 families comprise the population of Hightstown, but others are arriving at the rate of three families a week. According to reports, the local government, when perfected, will be patterned after the town assemblies of villages in Soviet Russia.

Tugwell and his aides describe Hightstown as "self-contained." The little commune has its own schools and stores, fire and police systems.

Leading I of So



Rexford Guy Tugwell, pri major domo of the communist istration, and fair-haired boy

Harry L. Hopkins, federa sources say, is President Roose Hopkin's federal theater proje for communistic propaganda.

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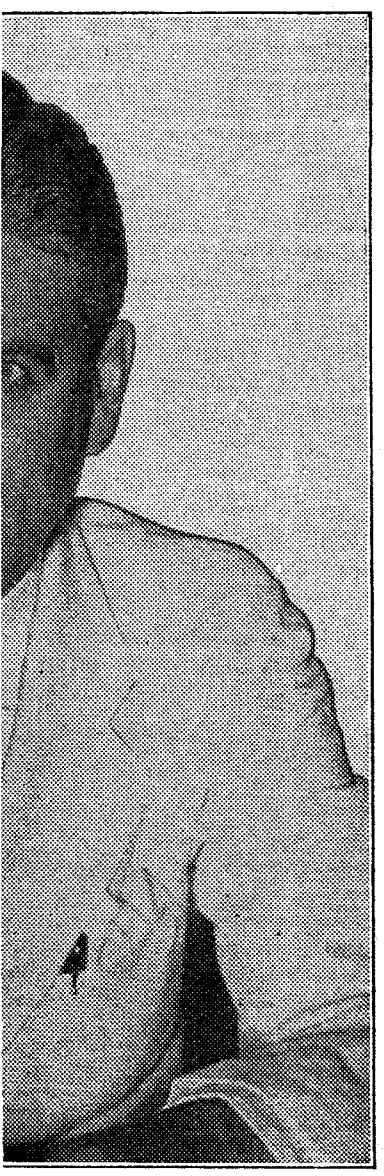
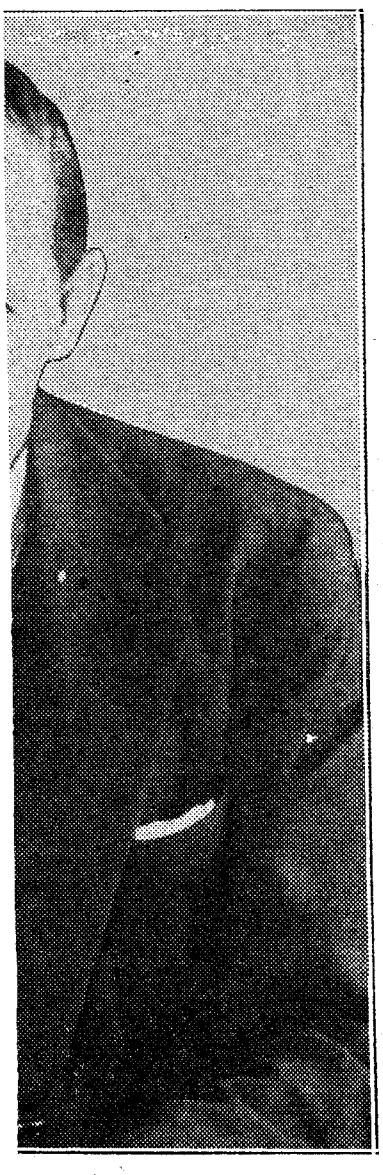


—*Acme Picture.*

New Deal "brain trusters", ɔn of the Roosevelt admin- White House.



ıdministrator, who, inside ɔonal choice as a successor. ɴ under fire as an agency

Congressmen Hit Federal Theater Project As "Red"

The $30-million Federal theater project will be openly assailed at the next session of congress as "communistic in purpose and production."

The Philadelphia Public Ledger made this assertion in a recent news article reporting sensational charges hurled at WPA dramatic players—popularly known as "The Boondogglers"—by Congressmen Clare G. Fenerty and William H. Wilson.

"The New Deal in Washington has gone red," Wilson declared. He added that he would join with Fenerty in a verbal protest against administration "communism" on the floor of the next congress.

Speaking at a Philadelphia political rally, Representative Fenerty said the theater project now is used mainly to spread "the gospel of the Reds."

Communist Heads Project

"I charge that Franklin Roosevelt knows this $30-million is being used for communist propaganda but is doing nothing about it," declared Fenerty."

He added that not only is the federal theater project putting on red plays, but "this so-called work-relief agency is headed by a woman who is on an 'important' list of the Reds."

The best proof that the New Dealers give aid to the communists, Fenerty said, "is the simple fact that President Roosevelt has the support of more communists than the communist presidential candidate himself!"

Explains His Charge

Congressman Fenerty explained his accusations against the federal theater project as follows:

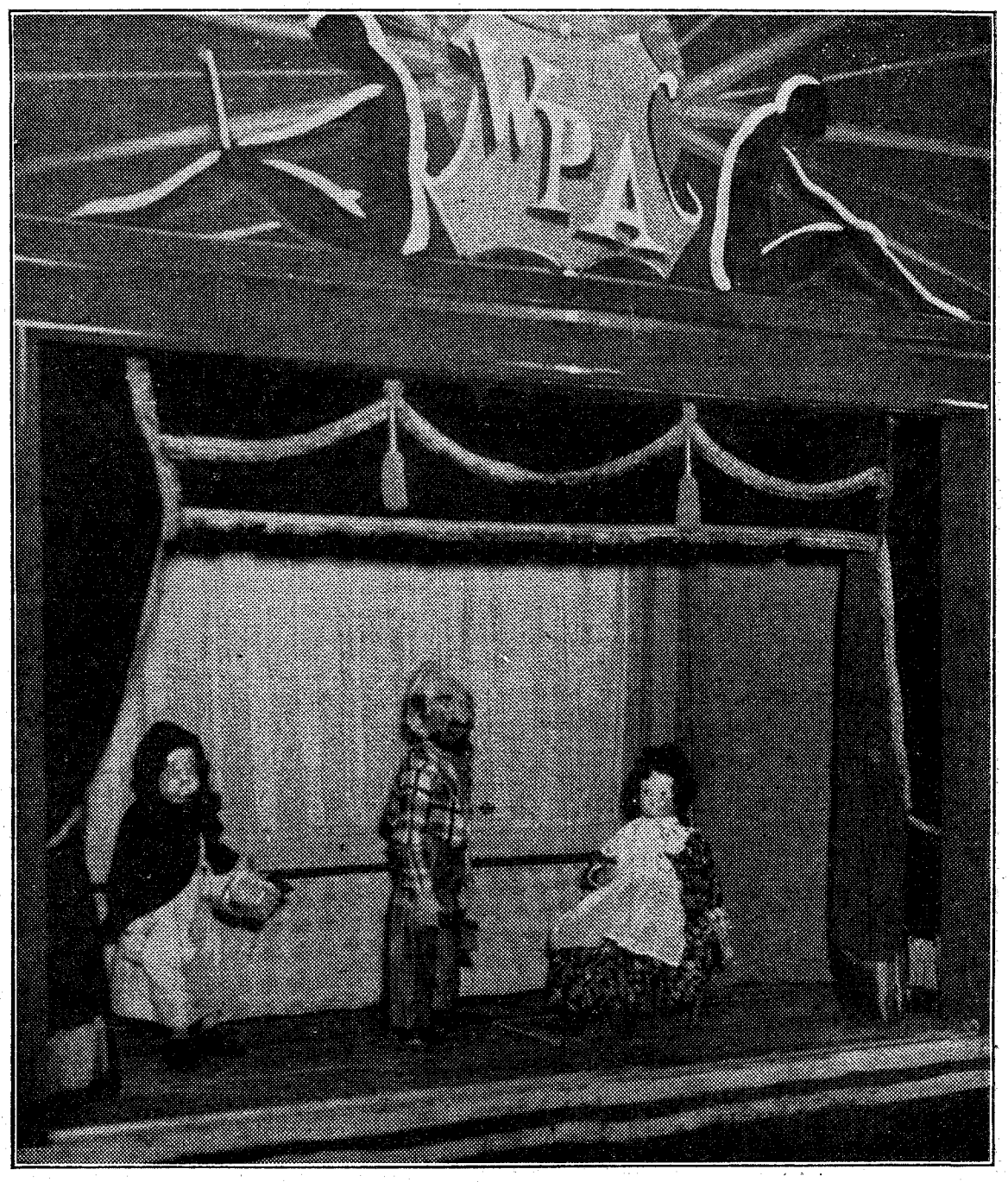
"In June, 1935, congress passed a bill for the creation of the Federal Theater and Academy. Roosevelt signed the bill and placed at the head of the project Mrs. Hattie Flannigan, who studied drama under the Russian Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and who is on an important list of the Reds.

"Thirty million dollars of your money were allocated to her. She makes no secret of her love for Russian drama as compared to our own.

"The plays under the New Deal have become communistic in purpose and production. In one drama, the characters of George Washington and Andrew Jackson were eliminated, and that of Earl Browder (presidential candidate of the communist party) inserted."

Vets Get No Answer

The Pennsylvania congressman said a group of war veterans recently complained to Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, and to President Roosevelt, "but they never got an answer."



Part of the huge "Federal Theater" appropriation went to launch this puppet show in Detroit, Mich. New Deal critics say that the theater project is used to spread the doctrine of Communism throughout America. *(Wide World Photo)*

A scene from the WPA "Federal Theater" show entitled "Triple A Plowed Under." The play opened this year in New York and is one of those Congressman William H. Wilson had in mind when he charged that the administration in Washington had "gone red". *(Wide World)*

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N.U.S.J. Gives Them Its Support

Endorsed candidates given the support of the National Union, whose biographical sketches have not previously been publicized, are hereby introduced to readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Judge Jesse R. Brown — Edwardsville, Ill. . . . NUSJ endorsed Republican candidate for Congress from 22nd district . . . has fine record as circuit judge . . . 47 years old, born and raised on farm in Bond county . . . taught school for eight years . . . admitted to Illinois bar in 1924 . . . elected state's attorney of Madison county in 1926 and circuit judge of the third circuit in 1927 . . . as circuit judge he held unconstitutional the State Income Tax law which decision was affirmed by the state's supreme court . . . also held unconstitutional the three per cent sales tax . . . decision again affirmed by supreme court.

* * *

C. A. Ryan, Jenkins, Minnesota.— NUSJ endorsed Farmer-Labor candidate for Congress from the 6th district . . . born in 1882 on the prairie of western Kansas . . . gave up building and contracting business in 1926 to enter real estate business in Minnesota which he still conducts . . . helped to organize World Peace Association in 1915 . . . has been secretary-treasurer of the organization since its inception.

* * *

Brooks Fletcher, Marion, Ohio.— NUSJ endorsed candidate for Congress from 8th district . . . incumbent congressman . . . raised on a farm amid humble surroundings . . . worked as a laborer in the steel mills . . . attained editorship of a small daily newspaper soon after graduation from college . . . has been guest speaker for more than 3,000 communities . . . excellent record in Congress . . . takes special efforts to further education and assist in youth vocational problems . . . chairman of the committee on election of president, vice president and member of Congress.

* * *

Robert W. Turner — NUSJ endorsed candidate for Congress from 4th Ohio district . . . born on a Shelby county farm in 1882 . . . reared on a farm, has kept live interest in farm problems . . . ordained to ministry in Methodist Episcopal church . . . held pastorates in Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio and Michigan . . . has a native interest in justice in governmental affairs.

* * *

Robert Thompson Secrest, Caldwell, Ohio.—NUSJ endorsed Democratic candidate for Congress from 15th district . . . 32 years old . . . superintendent of schools Murray City 1931-32 . . . elected to Congress 1932 . . . re-elected 1934 . . . served in Ohio state legislature . . . father of three children.

* * *

Leonidas E. Speer, Jamestown, Ohio.—NUSJ endorsed Independent candidate for Congress, 3rd district . . . admitted to practice law in Ohio in 1894, in U. S. Inferior Courts in 1895, in U. S. Supreme Court, 1911 . . . unanimously elected mayor of Jamestown soon after he had completed college . . . friend of the soldier, the working man, the poor man, the colored man . . . at all times ready to defend their constitutional rights.

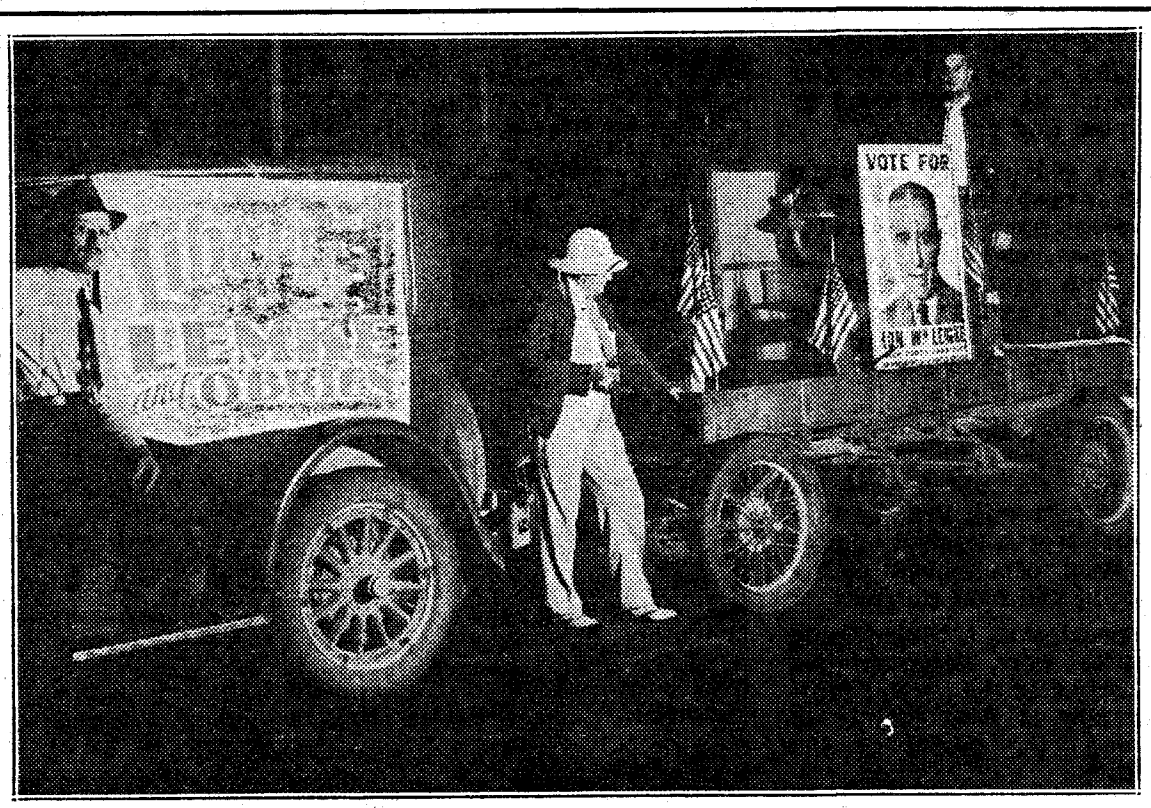
* * *

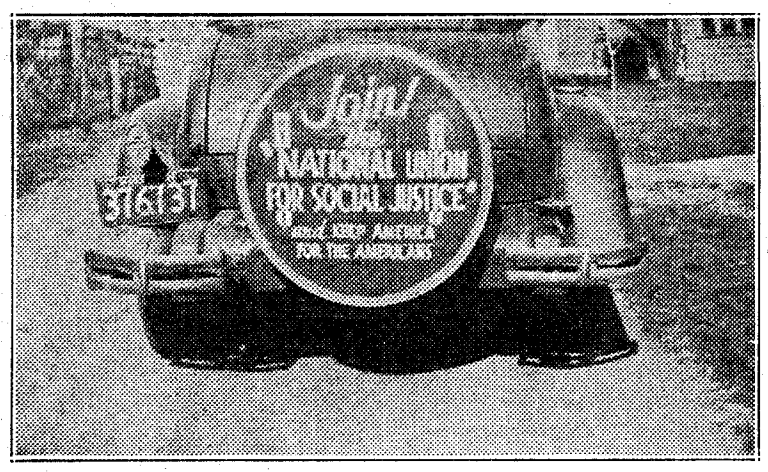
Joseph Gray, Spangler, Pa. — Incumbent congressman and NUSJ endorsed Democratic candidate for re-election to Congress from 27th district . . . served two and a half years in the U. S. Signal Corps in the Philippine Islands . . . elected to Pennsylvania Congress in 1912 . . . has practiced law since 1910 . . . maintains law office in Barnesboro.

* * *

Augustine M. Hickey — NUSJ endorsed candidate for Congress from 16th Ohio congressional district . . . born on a Kentucky farm . . . launched his career in retail business . . . retired to enter commercial real estate in Canton, Ohio . . . first step in politics . . . has support of Farmers' Union and independent democrats and republicans . . . father of three children.

NUSJ Loyalists in Action





Getting ready for the Lemke-for-President night parade in the 12th Ohio Congressional district are Joseph Brown, A. H. Moore, and (standing in float) E. L. Mason, president of Unit 36,—all NUSJ members of Columbus. 125 cars belonging to unit members from Columbus and surrounding towns, and carrying large banners on both sides, followed the 90-mile parade route, passing through every town and village in the 12th congressional district. The units felt that their initial enterprise was successful enough to warrant another the following week, in which 250 cars were expected to parade.

Below—The auto of Herman Remhardt, president of Unit 24 of the 14th Massachusetts Congressional district, wearing the silver and red, white, and blue tire cover, is a sample of the National Union advertising being done by active individual members in that state.

Attention!

Every member of the National Union for Social Justice in the state of Indiana was mailed four tickets to the Father Coughlin rally held October 4. A large number of the members have not responded to the request of Mr. Baertschi, rally chairman, that they return either the money or the tickets. As he has now left Indianapolis, may we urge those who have not already made their returns to send them to the Royal Oak office.

Pictures Switched

SOCIAL JUSTICE regrets a typographical inadvertence which transposed the pictures of William A. Ashbrook and Anthony A. Fleger in the issue of September 21. The error was, of course, obvious to all who know these valiant crusaders for social justice endorsed for election by the National Union.

Eleventh Hour Unit Meeting to Discuss Ballot

John A. Burdo, of Jewett City, Conn., president of NUSJ unit 1 in Connecticut's 2nd Congressional district, plans to write a letter which might prove helpful to other unit presidents.

In order to avoid the confusion caused by politicians deliberately attempting to mislead members into voting one way or another against their principles, this unit president is preparing a personal letter to each registered member of his unit, calling a special meeting for the evening of the last Saturday before election, October 31. He is also listing in this letter the names of candidates whom the National Union for Social Justice will support in that district.

The meeting will be called in time for all members to hear the half-hour broadcast of Father Coughlin before proceeding with the business.

Mr. Burdo will ask his members to take their letters with them when they vote, so that they will be certain to mark their ballot correctly. Perhaps other unit presidents might be able to help the National Union to success in their districts by similar meetings or letters.

Michigan State Rally Obtober 17th

An address by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin climaxes the Michigan State rally being held at the State Fair Park, Detroit, Mich., on Saturday afternoon, October 17. The rally was to open at noon with a gigantic outdoor pageant, and the address, which will not be broadcast, was to begin at 3 p. m. The NUSJ has endorsed 10 congressional and one senatorial candidate for the November elections in Michigan.

Victory Ball

A bit premature, perhaps, but commendable nevertheless is the announcement of a "Victory Ball" and entertainment to be sponsored by units 8, 10, 32, 39, 89 and 100 of the New York second congressional district. The ball will be held at Labor Temple in Woodside, Long Island, New York, on Saturday evening, October 31.

Unit Plans Olympic

A novelty in entertainment is found in the International Athletic Night or "Miniature Olympics," to which Unit 86 of Jackson Heights, N. Y., has invited all the units of Queens. The affair, which will be held in the hall of St. Joan of Arc School in Jackson Heights on Friday evening, October 30, presents recognized performers and athletes of many nations including United States, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Japan, Sweden and Canada. Commodore Louis McIntyre, American college physical director, will personally direct the athletic performance which will be followed by dancing. The admission will be $1.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Lemke Boosters

Would there be any objection to a member of a unit of the National Union organizing from among its members a neighborhood Lemke-for-President club?

There would be no objection, so long as the club confines itself to campaigning for and supporting Lemke and O'Brien and those candidates only who have been endorsed for public office by the National Union for Social Justice, and approved by Father Coughlin.

No Speeches

Can campaign speeches be allowed at meetings in support of candidates who profess to stand for the 16 principles?

Absolutely no candidates for public office can be permitted to speak at unit meetings, unless they have the personal endorsement of Father Coughlin for that purpose. This is true even when the candidate may profess to stand for the 16 principles.

Campaign Bills

Can campaign literature supporting local candidates be distributed at meetings?

Not unless the candidate has been endorsed and approved by Father Coughlin. In the case of candidates for a local office, none of which have the endorsation of the National Union, literature supporting them may not be distributed at unit meetings.

Notify Units

If an election is to be held to fill a vacancy in the executive board, or of a district officer, at the regular assembly, is the president of the district obliged to inform the units in advance that an election will be held?

Yes. If it is known at the time of the previous meeting it should be announced then. If it is a sudden occurrence, the president has the duty to notify in advance the president of each unit in his district.

Suggests Units Promote Paper

SOCIAL JUSTICE *received the following letter for The People Speak columns, but because of its concern with unit business, it is presented on this page devoted especially to the NUSJ and its activities.*

To the Editor:

I am a member of Unit 3 in Newark, N. J., and I would like to make a few suggestions in the interest of social justice. For the increased sale of SOCIAL JUSTICE: Each unit to order copies at the wholesale price of two and a half cents. Paste on each copy a small notice saying:

"Compliments of National Union for Social Justice, Unit— address, meeting date and time. visitors welcome. Future copies of this paper can be obtained from the unit secretary, name, address."

The units, of course, would be expected to follow up this move by having someone in the group who will take care of the individual orders which come in as a result.

This would cost about 25 cents for each member in a unit of 20 members. The copies given away should help increase the circulation of SOCIAL JUSTICE as well as the attendance and membership of the unit. —**James F. Durand.**
Newark, N. J.

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Voters Also To Elect A 'First Lady'

Mrs. Theo Cobb Landon

Mrs. Landon Daughter Of a Kansas Banker

THEO COBB LANDON was born in 1899 to the wife of a small-town Kansas banker. Her father, Samuel Cobb, provided her with a well-rounded education, including travel in the United States and Europe, as well as thorough training in the realm of music.

After her graduation from the University of Kansas, where she was a member of the Delta Gamma sorority, the future Mrs. Landon continued her study of music in Europe and became an accomplished pianist and harpist. In 1928 she was living in New York, still studying, when Alfred Landon called to see her at the request of a friend. They were married in 1930 and now have two children, a girl 4 years old and a boy 2, as well as Gov. Landon's 18-year-old daughter by his first marriage.

Mrs. Landon is an attractive young woman, slim, with dark, waving hair and dark eyes. She is inclined to be shy and reserved, preferring to be known as an American woman who is proud of her husband and children, than as the First Lady of Kansas.

Upon the notification of the nomination of her husband in Cleveland as the Republican presidential candidate, Mrs. Landon was asked to express her feeling about it over the radio. Her deep emotion was evident in the few words she uttered, "I can't talk."

Should Governor Landon become our next president, it is more than likely that the youthful Mrs. Landon would be too absorbed in the welfare and discipline of her two small children to have time to interfere in affairs of state. Her youth and inexperience need not militate against her executing the duties of hostess, since a competent staff is charged with running the White House.

No doubt, if left to her own choice, she would prefer to devote her time to the interests of her family and the pursuit of her hobby, which is the collection of early American glass and antiques.

Forgotten Women

While the nation boasts of its human reclamation through CCC camps, thousands of jobless girls and women are hitch-hiking across the country, looking for work—and their next meal. Ineligible for relief because they are not local residents, and passed over for known residents when work is passed out, they are "just drifting," growing more desperate daily—with a whole nation silent on their plight. The first of a series of real life experiences of these forgotten women will appear in SOCIAL JUSTICE next week. Their story has been refused by virtually every woman's magazine in America!

Mrs. Isabelle Lemke

Isabelle Lemke Ideal Helpmate And Mother

A NATIVE of County Galway in western Ireland, Isabelle MacGilvray, who was destined to become Mrs. William Lemke, came to the United States with her parents as a youngster 3 years old. After a brief period in New York City, the family moved to Vermont where Isabelle spent her early childhood, with three brothers and two sisters. It was there that her father died.

Following Mrs. MacGilvray's marriage to J. C. McIntyre, the family moved to Grafton, North Dakota, and later to Fargo, where Isabelle attended the public schools and the North Dakota State College. It was in Fargo that she met the young lawyer, William Lemke, who had graduated from Yale five years before, and in 1910 they were married.

Their honeymoon was a trip to Mexico, which at that time was in the throes of revolution, and Mrs. Lemke had many thrilling experiences, one of which was her first—and last—adventure in horseback riding, over crude and dangerous mountain trails.

Mrs. Lemke is a sweet-faced, gracious woman with beautiful wavy white hair, a broad brow that denotes intelligence, and a slender, well-kept figure. The only sports she actively enjoys are walking and boating, but she encourages her three children, William, Jr., aged 24, Robert, 20, and Mary, 16, to participate in sports and athletics.

She is a member of the Christian Science Church.

As a member of the Fargo Fine Arts Club, Mrs. Lemke takes an active part in club work. She enjoys the theater, especially serious drama and educational plays,—as well as light opera and classical music. She is fond of books, particularly biographies, historical novels and poetry.

Mrs. Lemke's chief interests are her home and family, and the cultivation of flowers, for which she has won prizes in local garden shows. While she has never made her home on a farm, she has spent many summers visiting in the farm homes of relatives and is familiar with the life and problems of farm women.

As far as politics are concerned, the only active part Mrs. Lemke takes is to vote and to work for civic improvement. The rest she leaves to her husband. With her mature and well-balanced mind, her native tact and understanding, her charm and simplicity, she is an ideal helpmate.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

Incumbent First Lady Carries Active Routine

BORN to wealthy and influential parents in 1884, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, niece of the famous "Teddy," was raised in luxury and ease. At the age of 21, just out of school, she became doubly a Roosevelt by marrying the scion of another branch of her family, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

During the early years of her marriage she became an enthusiastic worker in the National Consumers League and the Women's Trade Union League. There she met and formed lasting friendships with women who had a large share in forming her "design for living." These associations were with such strong-willed liberals as the late Mrs. Florence Kelley, Miss Rose Schneidermann, Frances Perkins, for whose position in her husband's cabinet Mrs. Roosevelt was responsible, and Hilda Smith, whose experiments in communistic adult education have caused a commotion in Harry Hopkins' office.

With the traditional dynamic energy of the family, Mrs. Roosevelt has taken under her itching wing the pet ideas and projects of her Social Register friends and insinuated them, with wifely skill, into her husband's administrative program.

Homesteading and resettlement work have long been fields of active interest for her, and one FERA project in particular—the Reedsville, West Virginia community—she has insisted on continuing in the face of all opposition. Her ideas for rehabilitation are reflected in the furnishing of grandfather clocks and eider-down comforters for the homes of Passamaquoddy workers, who were promptly thrown out of jobs by abandonment of the project.

In her own community in Hyde Park, N. Y., some years ago she established a craftsmen's furniture shop, with the idea of providing a source of income for the poverty-stricken villagers. The objects of her patronage showed little appreciation for her efforts but she has persevered in them, even since her removal to the White House.

Aside from her "administrative" duties, the First Lady has busied herself with broadcasting over the radio, traveling from one end of the country to the other, mingling with the farmers, going down in coal mines, visiting institutions and attending plays put on by federal theater groups, all of which experiences she duly chronicles in her syndicated newspaper and magazine articles.

Altogether, a busy woman—too busy for the job of merely running the domestic affairs of the White House.

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Has The New Deal Helped The Farmer?

What two political personalities recently engaged in a radio duel on the farm question?

George N. Peek and General Hugh S. Johnson.
Who is Peek?

He is the former (the first) administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Who is Johnson?

He is the former czar of the National Recovery Administration.

Which of the two is more apt to know what he is talking about when he discusses the farm situation?

Peek, naturally.

What did Peek say in his radio address?

He said he **had severed relations with the New Deal on the ground that President Roosevelt has "dishonored" every major pledge he made to aid agriculture. He added that the New Deal AAA has left the farmer far worse off than he was before.**

What did Johnson say in his radio address?

He maligned Peek in a personality attack and declared that President Roosevelt had rescued the farmer.

What else did Johnson say that would lead intelligent farmers to believe that he didn't know what he was talking about?

He set agricultural income for 1936 at $8-billion.

Was Johnson correct in this statement?

No. Apparently he pulled the huge figure out of his brass army hat. The 1936 income report for agriculture is not yet complete or available. Farm authorities, however, say the income for this year in agricultural states will be lower than last year—when it was only $3,692,000,000!

Is it necessary to take the word of either Peek or Johnson in satisfying ourselves as to whether or not the New Deal has helped the farmer?

No, the records of the Department of Agriculture pitilessly expose the facts.

What do the department's records show?

They reveal that the AAA has paid out to farmers about $1,500,000,000 in unearned subsidies for not raising crops. Every penny of this money was wrung, in the form of taxes, from American consumers, chiefly poor people.

Did this money actually increase the net income of farmers who needed help?

It did not, and for two reasons:

(1) A large part of these illegal subsidies went not to the needy, but to the multi-millionaire corporate farming interests. For remaining idle, these wealthy corporate interests got from $5,000 to $1,000,000 each, against an average of about $100 each for the little fellows. A handful of sugar-growing companies in Hawaii and Porto Rico got more than $10,000,000—one-fiteenth of all the money paid to producers of crops on which processing taxes were levied. The same thing, on a smaller scale, went on among growers of wheat, corn, rice, and raisers of cattle and hogs.

(2) While the AAA was paying farmers not to raise, and thereby increasing the prices of what they did have to sell, the NRA was simultaneously raising by still more the prices of the commodities which the farmers have to buy. In the final analysis, these twin New Deal agencies left the farmer, in net income, poorer than he was before.

What startling fact did a long-suppressed report of the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Economics disclose?

It disclosed that **the crops which the government let alone accounted for nearly twice as much of increased farm income as those put under AAA regulation,** and that if the controlled crops had done as well as the uncontrolled ones the farmers would have been richer by $500,000,000.

In the case of cotton, what was the result of the AAA?

The artificial price set on cotton already has handed over to foreign growers most of our once premier cotton export market. Further, the 10,500,000 acres of growing cotton plowed under in a single year—one-fourth of the whole national acreage—accounted for the unemployment of more than 1,000,000 farm workers, share croppers and mill hands, closed hundreds of textile factories in New England and delivered a large part of the domestic textile market of the United States to the Japanese.

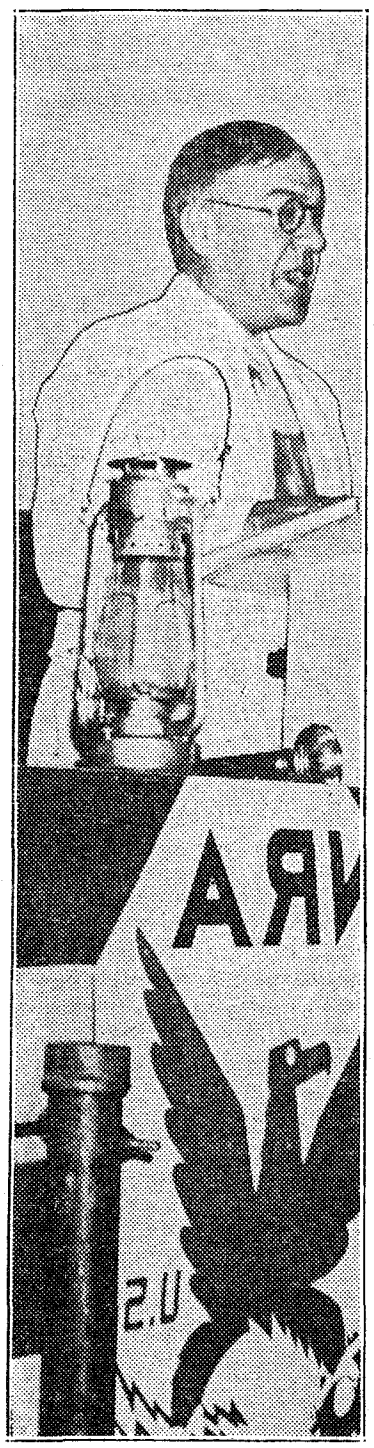
What has New Deal destruction of cattle and crops and the retirement of 36,000,000 acres of corn, wheat and cotton land succeeded in doing?

This destruction has not only increased living costs without benefit to the farmers; it has turned the United States from the greatest of the world's exporters of foodstuffs and other agricultural products to one dependent on foreign countries for its food.

Has the New Deal helped the American farmer?

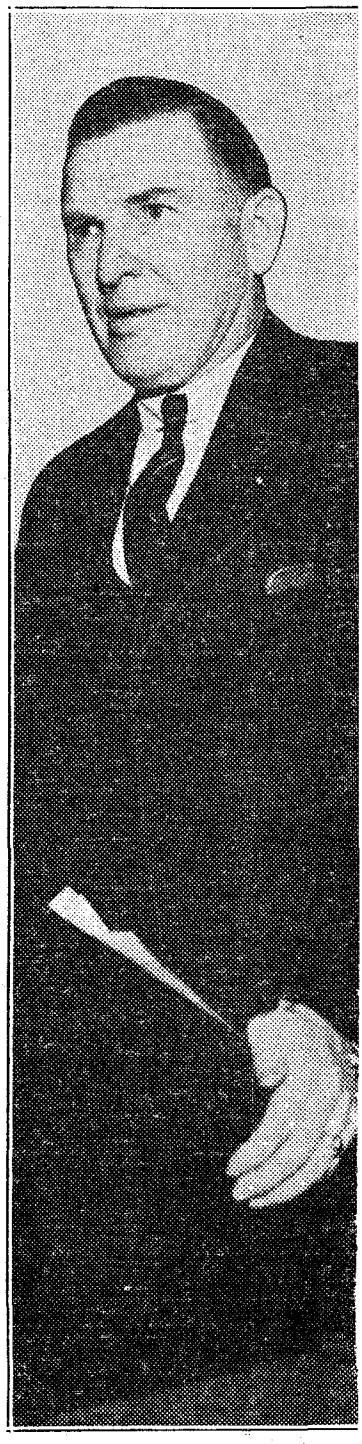
Use your own judgment.

Yes!



—*Wide World.*
Gen. Hugh Johnson

No!



—*Acme.*
George N. Peek

Sharecrop Belt Hails Bill Lemke

Reprinted from the Manson, Iowa, Journal:

W. L. Wheeler and Miss Mary Thomas, accompanied by Mr. Wheeler's father and mother of Indianola, returned Friday from a trip through the south.

They drove almost 2,400 miles and were in Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi. On the trip Mr. Wheeler made a study of both political and social conditions. He was surprised to find that Lemke was running close to Roosevelt in the sections he visited. In fact it appeared to be about 50-50 between the two.

He describes the condition of the negroes and poor whites as something almost beyond belief. He visited one estate which had between 70 and 80 share croppers. The owner of the estate had a commissary, which is opened just a few hours once in two weeks, where his tenants could come and get a few necessities of life. If they failed to be on hand during the hours the commissary was open they were out of luck for the next two weeks.

One thing that impressed Mr. Wheeler was the fact that the landlords of the south manage things so that the tenants are always in debt to them. The landlords control everything and law means little if they do not suit the landlord's whim.

Gamblers Cut Soybean Price 33 Per Cent

A recent editorial in the Bloom ington, Ill., "Pantagraph" concern ing the 1936 crop of soybeans state

"Beans start to market in quantities late this month and they will get a hearty reception, selling as high as $1.50 a bushel compared with the former level of 70 cents."

After the Pantagraph had be written and published, the Chica Board of Trade announced that th would "take over" the marketing soy beans on October 2.

The Chicago Board of Tra meanwhile had reached former bu ers of beans, and these buy quickly dropped out of sight. T price of soy beans nose-dived cents in two days!! At press tir soy beans are not selling at $1 as reported in the Pantagraph, b at $1.05 instead.

Thus the food speculating C cago Board of Trade had manag to cut the price of our beans 33 per cent in less than a week.

Illinois this year will prod 18-million bushels of soy beans, 70 per cent of the entire natio crop. If it were possible to keep accurate check on the various ga bling deals in the sale of the bea it would be found that the 18-mill bushels would be sold by speculat 50 times over between now and n January. In practically all of th sales some gambler will make profit.

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The People Speak....

Convert to Social Justice

To the Editor:

From my personal observation I have found that any person who is not a political job holder of either party, and not a "dyed in the wool" Democrat or Republican (of which there are millions today as proved by elections throughout the country in the past few years), if he becomes acquainted with the principles of social justice and for what it stands, will be among our best members and workers.

I am happy to say that I have yet to find the member or reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE who is not a supporter of Father Coughlin and the principles advocated by him.

Like the average person, I did not pay any attention, nor was I interested in Father Coughlin and his work—much less anything other than my own business and pleasure. You may call this selfishness if you like, but I call it the typical American "let George do it."

Some few months ago a friend engaged me in conversation about social justice, and presented what seemed to me to be good sound plausible arguments for its support. For the next three weeks he loaned me his copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE and in that way I really became acquainted with the principles and what they stand for—serving and saving America.

Like many others in business, I cannot afford to jeopardize my position to talk SOCIAL JUSTICE or politics, and if I could I would not be able to find the time. However, it was really reading the first three copies of the paper that convinced me.

In my neighborhood and elsewhere that I have traveled, I fail to find SOCIAL JUSTICE for sale either on newsstands or by news boys, and there are but a few subscribers in my neighborhood.

I believe that if free copies of the paper were distributed for three or four weeks at each door in the manner that the small local papers often employ to get subscriptions, more people would become acquainted and interested. I for one would be willing to subscribe $5 or $10 towards a special fund for this purpose.

There is no reason to suspect that anyone might become interested in Social justice through the daily papers. The best catechism and investment one can make is in SOCIAL JUSTICE.

—Social Justice Convert.

Hamgrange Sta., N. Y.

Action vs. Monument

To the Editor:

There are some who condemn Father Coughlin for the noble work that he is doing. Nevertheless, I believe that some of those who today are scoffing will live to see the day when they will gladly contribute their money and efforts to erect for Father Coughlin one of the most magnificent memorials which has ever been erected on American soil.

And what is more, I trust that each of us possesses enough American red blood in our veins to stand by the guns which our forefathers loaded with the American Constitution (which is ample ammunition).

I trust, too, that we will have the moral courage to go to the polls on November 3, and cast our votes for the Constitution of the United States, and the endorsed candidates for Social Justice, in such overwhelming numbers that they will effect the driving of the money changers from the country, and restoring it to the American people.

Again I say: More power to Father Coughlin and the National Union for Social Justice!

—C. C. Chambers.

St. Louis, Mo.

"Prosperity is Here"

To the Editor:

Contrary to your opinion, I believe that we are well on our way to recovery due to the money that the present administration at Washington has placed in the empty pockets of the nation, through WPA and the soldiers' bonus. If industry does its part by hiring the extra help that certainly is required to meet the greatly increased demand, the present business "spurt" will, in all probability, prove lasting.

Of course, there will be more depressions under the present system, but our immediate problem is to end this one rather than to test radical economic theories. **When the time arrives to reform our economic system,** we must be careful to bring the necessary changes about gradually and carefully.

In conclusion may I suggest that you stick to pure truth, no matter whom it hurts or favors, instead of truth warped by theory and wrapped in propaganda.

—John J. Stabler.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor's Note: "Dear John," Thank you for that advice. Pure truth is our aim—always. Furhermore, SOCIAL JUSTICE believes that NOW is the time you speak about.

Sincerity Recognized

To the Editor:

I had the profound pleasure of hearing Father Coughlin speak to the people of our state in St. Paul. Although I do not believe in all of the principles of the Union party which he supports, credit must be given to him for the sincere, forceful way in which he expounds his doctrine. Father Coughlin spoke for nearly two hours, but he never lost the full attention of his many thousands of listeners. He is a master of the English language; his words seem to come from his soul. If more political speakers were of his caliber, campaigns of office aspirants in the United States would be viewed in a profoundly different light.

—Mitchel Perrizo V.

Collegeville, Minn.

Wanted: A New Sponsor

WM. WRIGLEY JR. COMPANY

CHEWING GUM MANUFACTURERS
WRIGLEY BUILDING
410 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILL.

September 10th,
1936

Dear Mr.

This will acknowledge your letter of September 7th, regarding the "March of Time" program.

Mr. , there are a number of different types of advertising which a manufacturer has available for his use, and we realized if we were to use the "March of Time" program there might be listeners who would object to some of the material, and of course, that is the reason we have tried to make it explicit that we had nothing whatsoever to do with the material used on this broadcast.

However, owing to the controversial nature of the current news now being used on the "March of Time", we have elected to discontinue our sponsorship of it on September 25th.

After all, we want to have the good will of our customers and prospective customers, which is much more important than any "March of Time" program ever was.

Thank yo , at any rate, for your letter and for having given us the opportunity of explaining our position to you.

Very truly yours,

WM. WRIGLEY JR. COMPANY

HLW/lt

Advertising Manager

Spear that Meant Us

To the Editor:

To agree with Mr. W. P. Hamilton, we of the NUSJ do not relish being called a "gawking crowd." We think that the March of Time did little to increase business for the Wrigley company. "Look for the green spear on the package." We do not have to look for the spear—we feel it in the too frequent unkind references to Father Coughlin.

Sometimes it does make a difference whose fish are being speared.

—Mrs. J. Kaye.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Jewel of Consistency Is Offered to Bishops

To the Editor:

About a month ago, Catholics heard an appeal from all bishops of the United States for financial assistance in establishing a seminary within our borders where native Mexican young men might study for the priesthood. May a layman be permitted to ask where our own young men are to study unless these same bishops bestir themselves and come to the assistance of Father Coughlin and the Rev. Michael Gallagher (the outstanding bishop of Detroit), in waging war on Communism within our own borders?

It is strange that while all bishops agree that we owe financial aid to our unfortunate Mexican brethren—their very silence on this matter has so confused the minds of Catholics that they overlook, nay even condemn Father Coughlin's militant crusade against communism.

Why are all the Catholic countries of the world today in the control of either Fascism, Hitlerism, or communism?

May one be permitted to suspect that the Catholic leaders of those countries of being like Nero who fiddled while Rome burned?

Is it possible that only one bishop and one Catholic priest in the United States feel it their duty to follow the instructions of Pius XI to throw into this conflict the whole strength of their being?

Unless this oppressive silence is broken and bishops and priests support Father Coughlin in this battle for Christ or chaos, the inevitable will happen here as elsewhere. If there were less avoidance of the issue these press editorials questioning Father Coughlin's position would cease.

There is a book on the market called the "Red Network," published in Chicago. This book lists the active communists and friends of communism in the United States. Whose names do we find there but Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Phil LaFollette, Rexford Tugwell, Barney Baruch and Felix Frankfurter! The administration electoral ticket in New York state lists the names of three communists!

Perhaps Father Coughlin is justified in stating that our president is leaning toward communism, even though his statement is resented by many of the Catholic clergy.

—Mary J. Leach.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Message from Ontario

To the Editor:

I have been a careful and constant reader and radio listener of Father Coughlin ever since he assumed the task of the public exposition of the injustices of our present social order. Of all the unfair charges that have been made against Father Coughlin, none can have less foundation than those that suggest he is stirring up race or creed antagonisms. The truth is that he is showing up the falsity and deception of a three-cornered sham battle between the two major political parties and the international banks of the world.

Thousands of Canadians are wishing your Union success on November 3.

—John E. Wright.

Wheatley, Ontario.

There Is Still Time

To the Editor:

While the Constitution gives us political freedom, together with other liberties, it definitely forbids the overthrow of government by force. If the political party constituting the government fails to provide for the general community according to the Constitution, or to keep public promises made before an election, the time and place to eject such a party is on election day, at the polls.

I believe it is about time the American people heed the warning often uttered by Father Coughlin against "red menace" before it is too late. They should see to it that their representatives in Congress take immediate measures to prevent any further flow of this wicked revolutionary propaganda from Soviet Russia into this country.

J. V. Marinucci.

Cohoes, N. Y.

Another Call to Arms

To the Editor:

It seems but yesterday that cannon ceased to roar, and our soldiers —some of them—returned from No Man's Land.

Millions sacrificed their lives "for democracy" and the good of their fellowmen.

Every human being strove to do his part in that horrible and bloody war, which after all was nothing else but a slaughter of human lives.

Today your country is calling you to arms—this time not to arms of destruction, but to the arms of salvation—to save your fellowmen from the claws of this depression, save them from this menace that is daily preying on them.

In the midst of plenty they are starving. They have become helpless through no fault of their own.

Millions are daily calling for your help. But you hear them not, continuing your work for your own selfish interest.

Let us join Father Coughlin in his fight for social justice and Bill Lemke, Union party candidate for President of the United States.

Not tomorrow, but today!

On November 3, old opportunity will knock at your door. This time harness it up and **vote for LEMKE.**

—L. A. Wachtler.

Herreid, S. D.

All of Which Proves---

To the Editor:

On Saturday, September 12, Father Coughlin announced in his radio address that David Dubinsky, an avowed communist, was one of the 47 electors on the ballot in New York state, pledged to the Democratic national ticket headed by President Roosevelt. In the edition of Father Coughlin's weekly review, SOCIAL JUSTICE, available on September 17, the revelation again appeared.

One week later there appeared in all the Boston papers, a statement by the Republican national chairman, Mr. Hamilton, as reported by a press service, the self same declaration.

When the president of the National Union for Social Justice made this revelation of Farleyanism, it was not considered of enough importance for the local editors or the services to print — or didn't they want to give credit to that great leader of the common people?

But when the learned Mr. Hamilton made the same statement two weeks later, it became a news item of great interest and worthy of attention to the public which the press is supposed to serve.

—P. A. T.

Cambridge, Mass.

Good Word for Bordens

To the Editor:

In your issue of August 24, it was stated that the "Milk farmer gets 3 cents, Harlem must pay 16 cents, Dealers ask 1 cent raise." I rise in defense of the dairy.

At one time I held quite a block of Borden stock which I lost in the crash of 1929. I paid $96 for this stock which is now around $30 per share. The stock in this company which can now be considered to be thoroughly dematured, pays about 5 per cent on the investment, which is not big pay for a speculation. If the money were out on a well secured first mortgage, that would be good interest.

My opinion is that Borden's is conservatively and skillfully managed.

—L. A. Thompson.

Chicago, Ill.

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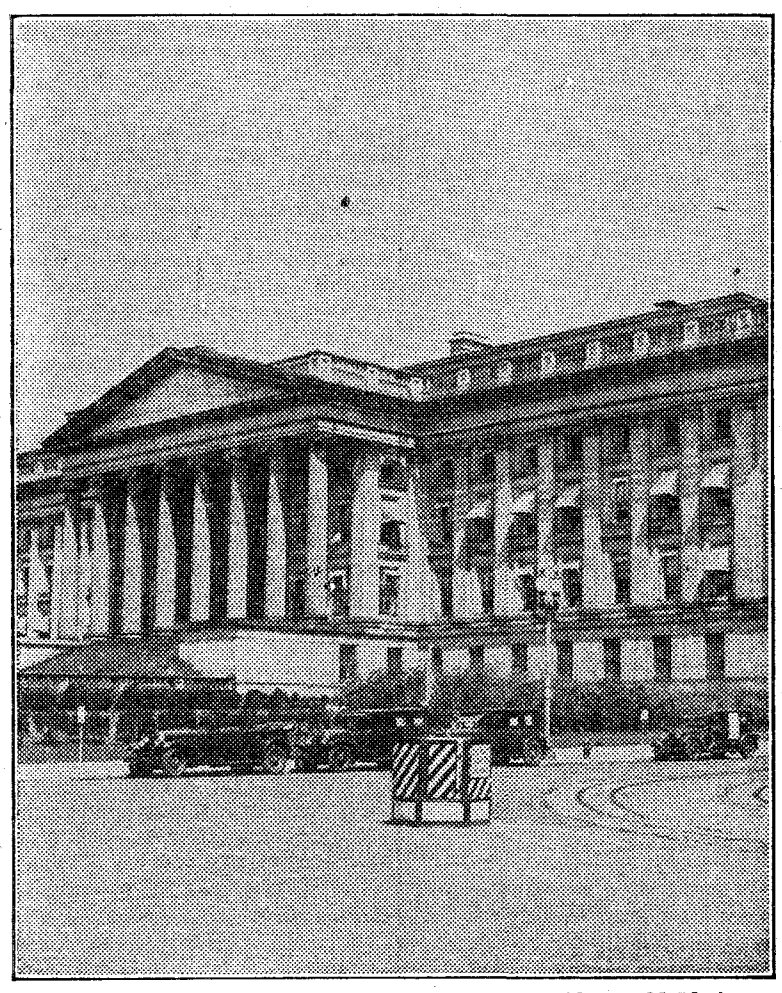
French Pact Strikes At U. S. Poor

. . . *Hands Across The Ocean* . . .

AMERICA



—Wide World Photo.

The U. S. Treasury building in Washington, office of Secretary Morgenthau, who has crucified his own countrymen in a move to bring financial succor to France, war debt repudiator.

Rank and File Citizens Will Be The Losers

Devaluation of the French franc means that the whole world accepts a restatement of the value of gold in terms of currency. In America, it means genuine inflation.

Under terms of the agreement reached jointly by Premier Blum of France, Montagu Norman of the Bank of England, and Henry Morgenthau, secretary of the United States Treasury, the currency of France has been stabilized at the expense of the American people.

Rank and file Americans will be the principal losers inasmuch as the money pact is certain to further increase the already high cost of living in the nation.

The 59 cent dollar no longer exists in the United States. It has been inflated by Secretary Morgenthau to almost 80 cents.

This action by Morgenthau is a direct violation of our Constitution, which declares that Congress, and Congress alone, shall have the right to coin and regulate the value of money, and of foreign coins.

Violates Constitution

The Secretary of the Treasury has, in the franc stabilization agreement, taken it upon himself to regulate the value of foreign coins. He stands indicted of an infringement upon the supreme law of the land.

Writing in the October 5 edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE, Francis P. Keelon, a New York financial authority, charged that Morgenthau's deal with the governments of France and England had "sold the homes and families of America into bondage."

He pointed out, with substantiating figures, how the franc agreement would act to reduce our tariff on imports and flood the American market with foreign-made commodities.

He declared, with equally clear statistics, that the franc decision will have a "ruinous effect upon our export trade," and he showed how forced reduction of the tariff would inflate the American dollar from 59.06 cents to around 80 cents.

The Human Side

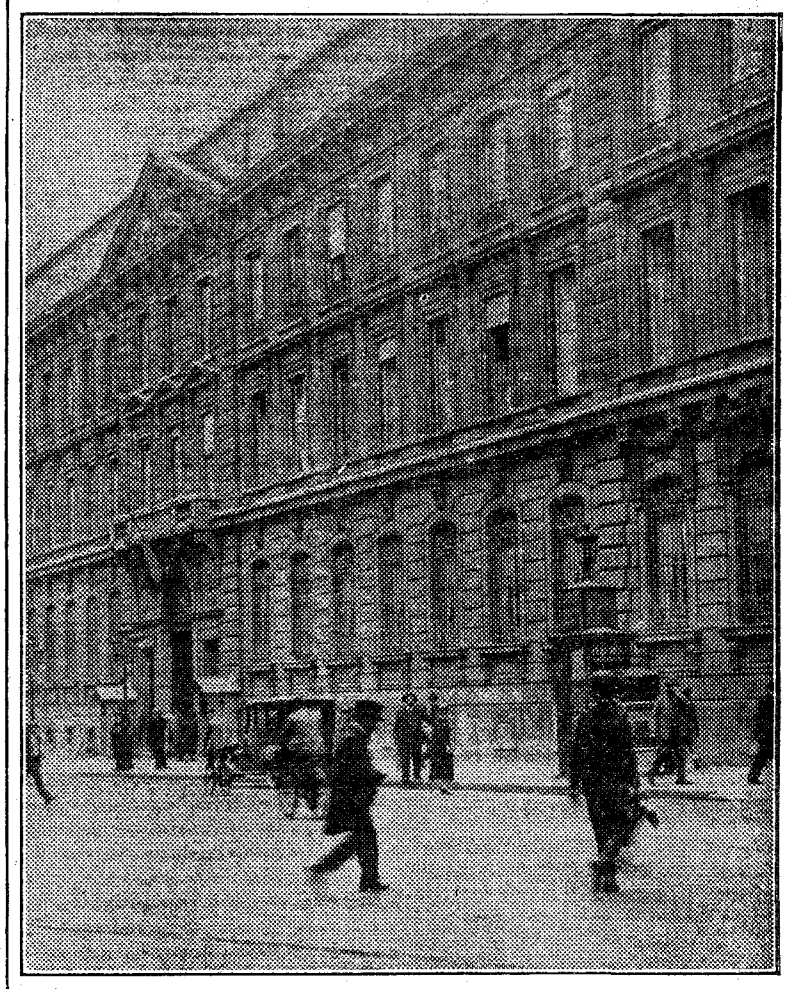
Let us look at the human side.

The cost of living in America will soar to prohibitive heights this winter owing to vast crop shortages on our farms. Even the most partisan New Deal economists admit there will be intense suffering by both farm and city people, who, on the one hand, have been left penniless in the wake of drouth destruction and, who, on the other, cannot afford to pay the rising costs for food and clothing.

And now, thanks to Mr. Morgenthau, we are to have inflation, which will have the effect of shooting prices even higher.

To be sure, the New Deal has staved off a monetary disaster in France. But, more to the point, the Roosevelt administration has ruined farmers, crippled our foreign trade and will, shortly, fill the bread lines and relief stations of our own country.

FRANCE



—Wide World Photo.

The Bank of France, citadel of the money changers, wherein was hatched the scheme to induce Secretary Morgenthau to entangle the United States government in foreign financial affairs.

Inflation and Deflation: How To Prevent Both

Inflation means increasing the money supply, whether it be currency or bank credit money, out of all reasonable proportion to the goods and services to be exchanged for that money.

Deflation is decreasing the volume of money, whether it be currency or bank credit money, out of all reasonable proportion to the goods and services to be likewise exchanged.

Vicious inflation — the kind that happened in Germany, and the kind that economists say is imminent in this country—means increasing the volume of money to the point where it has absolutely no purchasing power.

Today few people know, or have any way of knowing who is responsible for either too much or too little money being loaned into existence. Only the well-informed who are able to interpret tricky and mystifying statements and who know the personalities who constitute the back-stage government are conversant with the situation.

What should determine how much money should be paid into use in the country?

The amount of needed money could be arrived at by close observation of the movement of price level indices. Such a study could best be made by a Congressional money board, operating in lieu of the privately-controlled Federal Reserve Board.

Those who give up goods or services in exchange for money give up wealth before they receive money. As long as they hold money they are abstaining from the possession and use of wealth.

The total amount of wealth from which the people will voluntarily abstain from owning or using, divided by the quantity of money in existence, determines the exchange value of money.

As population increases and more wealth is produced, more money is necessary. The amount to be added can be determined only by observation of general average prices (index numbers).

The volume of our money should be changed only in accordance with well-defined scientific principles. Once equitable price levels have been established and full employment exists, the new additions to the money system each year would be relatively small amounts of money.

When such new money is needed, the government would print and pay it into use through the channels of legitimate government expenditures until the proper level of money has been reached.

Price levels would not be altered by these money additions. Nor would the value of previously outstanding money be decreased, because the new money would be added to the existing amounts only after the rate of national production was increased. Thus, steady price levels would be maintained, despite increased production.

Under these honest money principles, the people of the United States would be the beneficiaries. They would profit from increased production and buying power, predicated on publicly-issued, interest-free money.

Private bankers now create money for the purpose of enriching themselves upon the unearned and fraudulent interest. Every time a banker originates money to lend, he is levying indirect taxes upon the people, and when he curtails the volume of money, he may legally confiscate property.

Machine Age Not Real Cause of Unemployment

Contrary to wide belief, the use of power and machinery in this country does not cause unemployment. The machine age only lessens labor and shortens the time of production. Unemployment has other causes.

The fault lies mainly with ourselves. Instead of reasoning out the why and the wherefore of our senseless situation, we calmly tolerate idle factories and workers, goods produced and not distributed.

On the other hand, those who are basicly responsible for the deplorable conditions in which we exist are those who hold the privilege of creating and controlling the volume of our medium of exchange. Our vicious money system will not permit full production and distribution.

Our money system is so devised and administered that a small group of men acquire wealth in abundance, without the necessity of ever helping to produce it. Those who do produce our wealth are, by the same device, deprived of even the necessities of life.

What should determine the volume of wealth Americans should be able to produce and distribute each year?

The answer is: our natural resources, plants and equipment, and the number of workers who are able and willing to direct the processes of production and distribution together with the consumptive capacity of the people.

It does not necessarily follow that, with the advance of scientific knowledge and the use of power and machinery, the people at large will enjoy a greater use of wealth as the years pass. We possess these possibilities now, yet poverty is increasing rapidly year by year.

There is one way, and only one, in which all classes of society might be permitted to share abundantly in the production made possible by scientific advances in power and machinery.

That is by making our money system honest, scientific and in accordance with the Constitution of the United States. In short—debt-free money paid into use by the Congress of the United States in ample volume to maintain equitable price levels and full employment.

Brooklyn Banker Hits Borrowing of New Deal

George V. McLaughlin, president of the Brooklyn Trust Company, told the annual convention of the National Association of State Bank Supervisors last week that government borrowing under the New Deal would prove highly dangerous if allowed to continue.

"I am not predicting active inflation," McLaughlin said. "It may be that the government can continue to show red figures for another six years before such a situation would develop. But it is safe to say that an indefinite prolongation of government borrowing from banks will eventually produce inflation because it puts dollars into deposit accounts of millions of individuals and enterprises and when the owners of these deposit balances begin to use them at what is considered a normal rate of turnover, shortages of goods and higher prices are bound to appear."

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Father Coughlin's Broadcast--Continued

(Continued from Page 2)

which, he said, is "in harmony with the Encyclical of Pius XI."

Sane citizens are anxious for the prices of foodstuffs and all commodities to be normalized. I grant that such was one of the objectives of the Triple A. In other words, the end sought by that legislation was, and is, laudable.

Ladies and gentlemen, did you ever hear of the heresy that the end justifies the means?

Is it legitimate for a parent to kill his newly-baptized child in order that the baby's soul will enter heaven immediately? Of course not. The end does not justify the means, which in this case would be murder.

In order to raise prices of foodstuffs is it ethical to plow under cotton, to burn wheat, to slaughter millions of pigs? Of course not. Even Mr. Roosevelt condemned this policy when Mr. Hoover, his predecessor, was about to adopt it.

Those on God's side of the question recollect the invocation in the Litany of the Saints which asks the Beneficent Creator both to increase and preserve the fruits of the earth. Moreover, even my opponent, the Right Reverend New Dealer, should remember the liturgical prayer of his church which bids him, and every other priest, to go forth and bless the fields that they may be fruitful with golden corn, to bless the animals of the field that they may be fruitful with tender offspring.

A New Deal clergyman would be unfaithful to his political party were he to employ the liturgical prayers of his church during the hectic years of 1933-34.

My Right Reverend New Dealer, America knows the policies and proposals of Rexford Tugwell. Why did you say that his "proposals are no stronger than the demands of Pope Pius"?

In your zeal for New Dealism, must the Venerable Pontiff be lowered to the level of a destroyer and a devastator of foodstuffs and as a defender of the heresy that the end justifies the means? Must we poor ministers of the Gospel of Christ modernize our liturgies by tearing out these pages of prayers so lovingly composed by our Mother Church? Oh no, Right Reverend New Dealer! No encyclical letter from our church ever advocated the methods employed by the Triple A. I shall leave that final judgment to authorities who are your superiors and my superiors.

Meanwhile, I appreciate that had you studied the subject of price raising more accurately, you would not have succumbed to the fallacy of crop reduction invented by the money changers themselves.

Although I am guilty of the heinous sin of being a younger man than you, may I make bold to reason gentlemanly on this subject. The problem of producing sufficient food, clothing, shelter and the conveniences of life long since has been solved through the benedictions of Almighty God and through the agencies of men like Arkwright and his loom, Fulton and his steam engine, Edison and his dynamo.

One hundred and fifty years ago there were no tractor plows, no motor reapers, no power looms, no electric lathes. We of this generation possessing these and a thousand other inventions can produce one hundred times as much wealth as could our ancestors before the existence of mass production machinery. I repeat that the problem of production has been solved.

Today we are confronted with the **problem of distribution.** Now is it not true that wealth is distributed in our modern civilization through the agency of money which, under capitalism, is generally referred to as credit?

Is it not true that our factories are closed periodically, our crops were destroyed intemperately, not because there was lacking a demand for the commodities and conveniences of life, but because the teeming masses of population possessed no adequate purchasing power?

How true this has been ever since the problem of production has been solved! With an almost mathematical regularity we experienced one depression after another, because there was no adequate supply of the medium of exchange which we call money. Here is the record of the eight major depressions in America: 1818, 1837, 1857, 1893, 1907, 1920, 1929. It is true that each depression had a recovery. Each time the laboring class and the agriculture class gained enough money to make the first payments on a new home or farm. But it is likewise true that each recovery was followed in quickening years by a new depression wherein wealth and power were concentrated in the hands of a few.

What is the conclusion drawn from the co-relation of these incontrovertible facts?

It is this: Recovery without financial reform was a failure. **There can be no permanent recovery without financial reform.**

Now, Right Reverend Spokesman for the New Deal, let me corroborate these scientific and historical facts by quoting for you from the Encyclical of Pius XI relative to the economic system called capitalism and relative to a program of permanent recovery.

These are words of Pius XI. He says:

1. "It is the capitalist economic regime that, with the world-wide diffusion of industry, has penetrated everywhere, and has invaded and pervaded the economic and social sphere even of these who live outside its scope, influencing them and affecting them by its advantages, inconveniences and vices.

2. "In the first place, it is evident that in our days, not only is wealth accumulated, but immense power and domination is concentrated in the hands of a few.

3. "These few individuals are frequently not the owners but only the trustees and directors of invested funds who administer them at their own good pleasure."

In these three statements, Pius XI, speaking not only for Catholics, but for all the brothers and sisters of Jesus Christ, labels capitalism as despotic economic domination, and labels the directors of gigantic corporations as men who, too often, administer their funds and their factories only for the profits of the owners.

4. "This power becomes particularly irresistible when exercised by these who, **because they hold and control money, are able to govern credit and determine its allotment, for that reason supplying, so to speak, the life-blood to the entire economic body and grasping, as it were, in their hands the very soul of production, so that no one dare breathe against their will."**

In other words, my Right Reverend New Dealer, we are informed by the use of the word **"irresistible"** that the concentration of wealth, of power and of domination cannot be overcome while money and credit are held and controlled in the hands of a few.

Here, in seven points, is a concrete case upon which you can cogitate:

1. March 4, 1933, witnessed all the banks in the nation closed because they could not meet the demands of legitimate depositors.

2. Immediately the New Deal administration lends $2-billion of taxpayers' money to enable the broken-down banking institutions to open their doors.

3. The New Deal purchases 24 per cent of all the capital stock of all the banks in America.

4. The New Deal borrows $18-billion from the revived banks, in whose vaults there were not 18-billion pennies!

5. For this $18-billion, created by a stroke of the pen by the privately owned Federal Reserve Banks, the New Deal government turned on the printing presses and gave these banks $18-billion worth of bonds to which interest-bearing coupons were attached.

6. By this act the New Deal government, which promised to drive the money changers from the temple, made a legal contract, as it were, obligating the American taxpayers to redeem these bonds with $18-billion of hard-earned money—money not created by a fountain pen but obtained by the laborer and the farmer at approximately fifty cents an hour as he bends over his lathe or follows his plow.

7. Within approximately 30 years this $18-billion, because of the coupons, amounts to $36-billion representing 72-billion hours of hard labor.

This is simple arithmetic which should not even be dignified by the name "economics." This new kind of usury I oppose. This, evidently, you defend, as you ask the innocent laboring and agricultural classes to accept the crumbs of prosperity, which fall from the table of this modern Dives, the private creators of money.

Briefly, this is my quarrel with the New Deal —this perpetuation of a new kind of usury, which, at the present moment, according to incontestible information, is sapping 33 cents out of every dollar earned by the masses of the American public for the perpetuation of this indefensible policy. Evidently, not through malice but through sheer misunderstanding, you applaud this kind of recovery which lacks reform.

Please ponder upon that momentous word **"irresistible"** which I quoted, as you theorize and criticize in the future.

My economic theories are simple and sane. I have demanded a living annual wage for the laborer. Have you?

I have demanded production at a profit for the farmer. Have you?

I have demanded the undertaking of necessary public works by the government with money issued and regulated by Congress. Have you?

I have had courage not only to applaud the sane, sound activities of the New Deal but to cling to the principles of social justice and of constitutional Americanism in demanding that the money issued in this nation **shall be issued by Congress tax free.** This, I repeat, you have not done nor dare you do, as long as you accept free time from the Democratic National Committee, to be their spokesman over a network of radio stations purchased with New Deal money.

Tonight, I bear no ill feeling toward you because I regard you as a faithful priest who pioneered in propagating social justice, as you knew it when the school of rugged individualism protested vehemently against the right of the laboring man to organize. But we have passed beyond pioneering days, Right Reverend Sir. We have arrived at the days when needless depressions must be set aside once and for all; when both church and state must put religion and patriotism above partyism **to remove the causes which beget communism.**

Ladies and gentlemen, a communist is not born, he is, in one sense, the creature of the sins of modern capitalism. Therefore, the National Union, desirous to save our religion, our Constitution, our Democracy and our economic sanity, sets forth to battle against the causes which create needless want in the midst of plenty.

In conclusion, I am asking every member of the National Union and every person in this interested audience to write me a letter recording their opinions on the subject which I have discussed and in answer to the criticism which was broadcast under the auspices of the Democratic National Committee. These letters will be of vast importance as this controversy awaits decision.

You, Right Reverend New Dealer, will be the new spokesman of the exploited with the New Deal philosophy which tends towards communism and upholds the heresy that the end justifies the means, and I shall gracefully withdraw from public life, if the decision is in your favor.

Rest assured, I shall be glad to give you an accurate percentage accounting of the hundreds of thousands of letters which this faithful and fair audience will mail to me this week at Royal Oak, Michigan.

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Spirit of Pioneers Still Lives in America

Spured by economic conditions, eight hardy families with the pioneering spirit of their forefathers, have begun a log cabin co-operative community—a resettlement program of their own free from red control—on the edge of a wilderness near Northumberland, N. H. The cabins, built by the settlers themselves, cost less than $400. They are constructed of pine logs with clear maple and white birch flooring. The original cost of the land is about $60 an acre. Shown here is the cabin in the clearing of Mr. and Mrs. Burton Smith, one of the youngest couples in the colony. They plan to celebrate their first wedding anniversary in the new home in January and later to clear and cultivate an acre of land surrounding their forest home.

Photograph by Wide World Service.

Mr. Ickes Joins Campaign

Harold L. Ickes, former Republican and Secretary of Interior in the Roosevelt cabinet, joined the parade of radio crusaders for the New Deal to disclose letters exchanged between two newspaper men as basis for his suspicion that there is "some kind of a tie-up between the National Union for Social Justice and the G. O. P."

Strike scene on San Francisco waterfront. The awards to longshoremen, following the bloody maritime strikes of 1934, provided hiring halls where crowds of men might await employment. Expiration of the awards returned the loungers to the chill outdoors as shown in the above group. It is a factor upon which agitators are preying in the present situation.

Newsphoto by Acme Newspictures.

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